KEMMERICH'S
EXTRACT OF BEEF.
The purest, richest, and best flavour. Try it against all or any of the others. In usual sized pots.
KEMMERICH'S
PEPTONE OF BEEF.
A valuable adjunct in cooking, a boon to dyspeptics.
"I am of opinion that Kemmerich's Peptone of Beef is not only a highly nutritious article of food, but one which is specially adapted for weak digestive organs."—John Clark, M.D., F.C.S., Public Analyst City of Glasgow. 1s. 7½d., 2s. 9d.
If your grocer or chemist does not keep them, ask him to get them for you of
BOUILLON FLEET (Limited), Camberwell, London, S.E.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE

"Tired Nature's sweet restorer—balmy sleep."—Pope!
SLEEPLESS NIGHTS BANISHED.
BOUILLON FLEET
A CUP LAST THING AT NIGHT BRINGS SLEEP SOOTHT AND REFRESHING.
To be had of ALL GROCERS and CHEMISTS.

No. 7743.—Vol. L. SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 11, 1890. Price One Penny.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

DRURY LANE, THEATRE ROYAL.
(Augustus Harris, Lessee and Manager.)
TO-DAY at 1.30, and TO-NIGHT at 7.15, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK. Messrs. Harry Nicholls, Leno, Lauri, junr., Griffiths Bros., Conquest, junr., Leopold Bros., Pleon, Stanton, Abbs, Harry Payne, and Herbert Campbell; Misses Harriett Vernon, Faudelle, Hewitt, Wilson, Conyns, Charteris, Deering Bennett, Grey, Cross, and Maggie Duggan.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. Herbert Beerbohm Tree.)
EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, A MAN'S SHADOW by Robert Buchanan. Mr. Tree as Laroque and Luversan. Messrs. Fernandez, Kemble, C. Collette, E. M. Robson, Allan, Macpherson, Tapping, Gunery, Harwood; Miss Julia Neilson, Miss Minnie Terry, Miss Norreys, Hargreaves, Cooper, and Mrs. Tree. At 7.40, GOOD FOR NOTHING; Miss Norreys. Doors open 7.30. Boxoffice open 10 till 5. Pit Circle entrance in Suffolk-st. Gallery 1s.
MATINEE of a MAN'S SHADOW TO-DAY (Saturday) and SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.)
THE DEAD HEART—A Story of the French Revolution. TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at Eight o'clock. Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Stirling, Mr. Righton; Miss Phillips, and Miss Ellen Terry. Box office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages, 10.40.—Lyceum.

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. Charles Wyndham.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.40, CASTE. (Last Nights.) Mr. Leonard Boyne, Mr. C. Brookfield, Mr. A. Elwood, and Mr. David James; Miss Lottie Venne, Miss Olga Brandon, Mrs. Cecil Poole. Preceded by, at 8, SUNSHINE. Doors open 7.45.

GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, at 8 punctually, RUY BLAS AND THE BLASE ROUE. Miss Ellen Farren, Miss Marion Hood, Miss Sylvia Grey, Miss Linda Verner, Miss Blanche Massey, and Miss Letty Lind; Mr. Fred Leslie, Mr. Fred Storey, Mr. Dalton Somers. Doors open at 7.30.

GAIETY THEATRE.
RUY BLAS.—SOUVENIR NIGHT, MONDAY NEXT. The sketch book presented to the patrons of the GAIETY THEATRE during the run of "Monte Cristo" having created such a favourable impression, Mr. Geo. Edwardes has decided that on MONDAY EVENING NEXT a similar souvenir of "Ruy Blas" will be handed to each member of the audience.—GAIETY THEATRE.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.
Return of Mr. J. L. TOOLE for Series of Five Weeks' FAREWELL PERFORMANCES prior to his departure for Australia.
TO-DAY, last performance of PAUL PRY at 2, after which DOMESTIC ECONOMY. Doors open at 1.30. TO-NIGHT, at 8, THE DON, and (by special desire for a few nights longer) DOMESTIC ECONOMY. At 7.30 WAITING CONSENT. Doors open at 7. Boxoffice open daily 10 to 6.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor, Mr. Edward Terry.)
The safest Theatre in the world, constructed entirely with concrete and iron, absolutely fireproof, lighted by electricity.
LAST THREE WEEKS.—TO-DAY, at 2.30 and 8.30, SWEET LAVENDER (650th time). Mr. Edward Terry and powerful Company. Carriages at 11. MATINEE TO-DAY (Saturday), at 2.30.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
A. and S. Gatti, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.0, LONDON DAY BY DAY. Immense success. 204th Night. Mr. George Alexander, Messrs. Maclean, J. L. Shine, Lionel Rignold, W. L. Abingdon, Theo Talbot, M. Inde, H. Russell, James East, W. Northcote, J. Northcote, &c.; Mesdames Alma Murray, May Rorke, Kate James, Charlotte Elliot, and Clara Jecks. Doors open at 7.3. FOLLY'S VENTURE at 7.30.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Thomas Thorne.)
THIS EVENING at 8, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Messrs. Fred Thorne, T. B. Thalberg, C. Maude, F. Gillmore, J. S. Blythe, O. Harbury, F. R. Benson, G. Yorke, &c., and John Maclean; Mesdames Mary Collette, C. Owen, L. Bryer, &c., and Winifred Emery.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. R. Benson.)
THIS DAY, at 2.30 and 8, overture 2.15 and 7.45, A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, with the Mendelssohn Incidental Music.—Messrs. S. Brough, Gilbert Farquhar, Lawrence O'Orsay, Howard, H. Athol Forde, G. R. Weir, S. Phillips, H. G. Tomkins, A. Grenville, O. Stuart; Mesdames M. Grey, A. Ferrar, Kate Rorke, F. R. Benson, G. Geraldine, M. Townsend, H. Woolgar Mellon, M. Micheleuce.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.
MASTER AND MAN.
TO-NIGHT at 7.45, Henry Pettitt and George R. Sims' powerful play, MASTER AND MAN, in which the following popular artists will appear:—Messrs. Henry Neville, H. Barnes, Robert Pateman, C. Cartwright, Stanley Howard, Charles Dalton, Bassett Roe, Fred Shepherd, George Dalsiel, E. Mayeur, E. Webster Lawson; Miss Fanny Brough, Mrs. Frank Huntley, and Miss Bella Pateman. Doors open 7.15. Commence 7.45. Boxoffice (Mr. A. Fryer) open daily from ten till five. Seats at all the libraries.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. Hedman Sidgier.)
THIS DAY, at 2.30 and 8.15, PAUL JONES. (250th performance.) Last 3 Nights. Preceded by, at 7.30, JOHN SMITH. Misses Ada Rehan, Phyllis Broughton, Rose Leo, Florence Harley, and Camille D'Arville; Messrs. Harry Monkhouse, Templer Saxe, Albert James, W. Cheesman, George Preston, A. T. Hendon, and Henry Ashley. LAST MORNING PERFORMANCE TO-DAY (Saturday), at 2.30. Telephone No. 4,019.

GARRICK THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. John Hare.)
THIS EVENING at eight, LA TOSCA. Mesdames Bernard Beere, Rose Leclercq, Bessie Hatton; Messrs. Lewis Waller, Herbert Waring, Sidney Brough, Gilbert Farquhar, Lawrence O'Orsay, C. Dodsworth, C. Hudson, E. H. Knight, F. Rowell, R. Power, S. Prinsle, R. Harding, and J. Forbes Robertson. Address applications for seats to Box-office, open from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Doors open at 7.30 P.M. Acting Manager, Mr. C. G. Compton.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.
Messrs. E. S. Willard and John Lart, Sole Proprietors. Mr. John Lancaster.
THIS EVENING at 8, THE MIDDLEMAN.
Mr. Willard, Messrs. Mackintosh, E. W. Gordon, H. Cane, H. V. Esmond, Ivan Watson, Cecil Crofton, Royston Keith; Mesdames Millward, Annie Hughes, E. H. Brookes, Agnes Verity, St. Ange, Eva Moore, &c. Box-office now open daily, 10 to 5. Doors open 7.40. Carriages 11. Acting Manager, Mr. W. H. Griffiths.—Shaftesbury Theatre.

LYRIC THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. Henry J. Leslie.)
TO-DAY at 2.30 and 8.30, THE RED HUSSAR. Mesdames Marie Tempest, Birdie Irving, Maud Holland, H. Coveney, and Florence Dysart; Messrs. Ben Davies, Alec Marsh, Albert Christian, Frank M. Wood, and Arthur Williams.

COMEDY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at 9 P.M., the celebrated Comedy PINK DOMINOS, adapted by James Albery, with powerful Company. Messrs. Herbert Standing, Alfred Bishop, A. Bromley Davenport, &c., and C. H. Hawtrey; Mesdames Goldney, Robertson, Cowell, Alma Stanley, and Rose Saker; preceded, at 8, by ONE SUMMER NIGHT, by F. W. Broughton. Box office open daily from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. John Wood and Mr. Arthur Chudleigh.)
TO-DAY at 2.30 and 9, 150th performance of AUNT JACK. Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Weedon Grossmith, Mr. Eric Lewis, Mr. F. Mervin, Mr. Fred Cape, Mr. A. Ayresworth, Mr. W. Philips, Mr. F. Farren, Mr. Revell, Mr. W. Quinton; Miss Rosina Filippi, Miss Florence Wood, and Mrs. John Wood. At 8.15, TO THE RESCUE, Mr. R. Blomby, Mr. F. Farren, Miss F. Harrison, and Mrs. Pleiglen.
NOTICE.—TWO SPECIAL MATINEES of AUNT JACK TO-DAY and SATURDAY, January 18. Doors open 2, commence at 2.30.

AVENUE THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, THE FIEND'S GOLDEN GOBLET OF GOLD, with New and Popular Music, arranged by John Crook. Preceded, at 8.15, by LA ROSE D'AUVERGNE, by Offenbach, and a Comedietta, at 7.30. Messrs. Alfred Bishop, Arthur Williams, Joseph Tapley, George Sinclair, George Capel, Harry Grattan, W. Wards, R. V. Shone, and Julian Cross; Mesdames Marie Linden, Minnie Byron, Violet Evelyn, Henriette Polak, Amelia Gruhn, Maria Davis, Isabel Thorne, &c. Conductor, Mr. Jones. Box-office open daily from Monday Morning. Doors open 7.15. Box plan now open. Business Manager, Mr. R. D'Albertson. EVERY DAY at 2.30, the Christmas Edition of "THE BELLES OF THE VILLAGE," new songs, new dances, new effects, new scenes, introducing an old-fashioned Harlequinade and Fairy Ballet. Produced by Mons. C. D. Marius. Doors open 2 o'clock. Box plan open daily. Children Half-price.

ALHAMBRA VARIETY THEATRE.
"ASMODEUS," at 9 o'clock, and "OUR ARMY AND NAVY," at 10.20. Signorina Bessone; Millies. Saracco, Marie, Thurgate, and Sparks, and Signor de Vicenzi. Directed by Miss Jennie Williams, Herr Sandow (the modern Hercules) and Professor Attila, Bibo and Bobb, the Tenkara Troupe, Wingfield's Performing Dogs, Harry Anderson, Harry Freeman, the Almonti Pantomime Troupe, Marie Lloyd, and JAMES FAWN. Open 7.30 until 11.30.

EMPIRE.
Commence at 8. Two Grand Ballets. At 10.30 A DREAM OF WEALTH. Mdlles. Palladino and Bettina de Berti, Signor Alberteri and Signorina Malvina Cavaliere. Grand Variety Entertainment. At 8.30, the Grand Ballet Divertissement, THE PARIS EXHIBITION. No one adm. At 10.0, a New Ballet Divertissement in three Tableaux, by Adini. SATIN LANNER, entitled A DREAM OF WEALTH. Music composed by M. Leopold Wenzel. Vanoni, WEDNESDAY, 15th inst.

ROYAL, Holborn.
GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.—Special engagement of Lockhart's performing Elephants. C. H. Macdermott, the popular actor and vocalist; Lydia Thompson, queen of song; Bob and Bobby Jay; Marie Lloyd, serio and dancer; the Manzons, in a novel musical entertainment; Vesta Victoria, the wonderful Le Petite Heston, the charming serio-dancer; Lauri and Legge, Irish comedians; Cowan and Pepper; Tiller Girls, the premier ventriloquist of the world; and others.
EVENINGS at 7.30; SATURDAY MATINEES, 2.30. Prices of admission from 6d. to £2 2s.

THE PASSION FOR POLYTECHNICS.

THE passion for Polytechnics is one of the most encouraging signs of the time. Lord Randolph Churchill endeavoured in his speech at Paddington last night to bring forcibly home to his hearers the nature of the vast workings of bricks-and-mortar which we call London. He attempted it by piling up epithets one on the top of the other, constructing thereby a sentence which is a curiosity of literature, but which in its very clumsiness not inaptly describes the confused chaos of London life. In all the requisites which go to make up the ideal urban life, London, said Lord Randolph, is miserably deficient. In judging of this opinion, he added,

> They must not allow their thoughts to be confined exclusively to the West-end; they must allow their imaginations rather to dwell upon that strange and wild and vast and gloomy and unknown and mysterious and immeasurable and illimitable and incessantly-expanding London of which they who lived mainly in the West-end only caught an occasional and fleeting glimpse.

London is, in very truth, just such a fortuitous concourse of jostling elements as Lord Randolph's sentence. Its great need is the establishment of local centres for common life. It is this need which will to a large extent be met by the present passion for Polytechnics.

How very far the passion has gone, the scheme of the City Parochial Charities Commission, which has already caused much lively discussion, and is likely to cause much more, conclusively proves. Mr. Bryce's Act establishing the Commission gave it a very wide range. The general property of the Charities was to be utilized in promoting "the education of the poorer inhabitants of London, the establishment of libraries, museums, and art collections, the preservation of open spaces, the establishment of provident institutions and convalescent hospitals, and generally in the improvement of the physical, social, and moral condition of the poorer inhabitants of the metropolis, or in other ways." Here was a wide enough field of choice in all conscience. There is nothing that the Commissioners might not have done. As a matter of fact, so bitten have they been with the prevailing passion that, with the exception of one big grant for Open Spaces, they have done only one thing: they have endowed Polytechnics. Their scheme has been, and will be, much challenged; but at any rate they have had the courage of their convictions. They have not frittered away their money on a number of minor objects, but have gone in solid for Polytechnics. Whatever modifications may be made—for the sweeping change of transferring the whole business to the County Council is out of the question for the present—the endowment of Polytechnics will stand as the central feature of the scheme. This is a remarkable instance, by the way, of the impress which one man can make on the course of things around him; for it is no secret that Mr. Quintin Hogg and his experiments with the parent institution in Regent-street are the fount and origin of the Commissioners' scheme. Polytechnics, then, are the order of the day. Apart from private-contribution ventures, like the one for which Lord Randolph Churchill spoke, the Charity Commissioners have allocated £75,000 out of capital, and £20,000 out of income, to the establishment and maintenance of such institutions. The intention was excellent, but we are inclined to think that the execution will need careful watching if the full measure of possible good is to be got out of this passion for Polytechnics.

The radical error made by the Commissioners is their neglect of the democratic principle. They are going to do a great deal for the people, but nothing at all by the people. This mistake is visible throughout their work—in the constitution of the Governing Body, which is to contain only two members out of twenty-one directly representative of the people, and in the suggested schemes for particular institutions. The County Council is, it is understood, to have four members instead of the two originally proposed on the Governing Body; but what is that among so many? The fact is, however, that the Commissioners throughout want to benefit the people from above, not to help them to help themselves. Lord Randolph, in his speech yester day, praised somewhat too precipitately the scheme drawn up by the Commissioners for the People's Palace. Well, that scheme is before us, and Lord Randolph, as a democrat, should surely feel somewhat suspicious of a Palace of Delight over which the persons using it are to have only an eighth-part of the control, the membership of which is to cost 6s., which is to be confined for the most part to persons between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five, and in which no smoking is to be allowed. The fact is that the scheme, when closely examined, is both too lax—from its absence of central and authoritative control in educational matters—and too rigid—in its barriers and restraints. The passion for Polytechnics is a good thing, but if the Polytechnics are to benefit the people, they must themselves be popular.

SATURDAY AFTER NOONS.

II.—The Drury Lane Clown.

A Chat with Mr. Harry Payne.

Probably many hundreds of our readers have spent or will spend a Saturday afternoon at the Pantomime. They may like, therefore, to hear what the Clown has to say on Clowning. If they are themselves unfortunate enough to have to put away such childish things, then we may commend to their reflection the perturbing problem (one which has always baffled the wisdom of philosophers) presented by the loud laughter of thousands of otherwise tenderhearted little cherubs who are moved to such pleasure by the application of the red-hot poker to the pantaloon and the murder of countless unoffending policemen. Accordingly (writes a representative) I paid a Saturday visit to Mr. Harry Payne, whose fame is world-wide, and who has played the clown at Drury Lane Theatre for a good many years. Mr. Harry Payne is the last of the famous family of clowns. His father was a clown before him, his brother was a clown with him, and Mr. Harry Payne is the sole survivor of the race. It is pretty obvious that unless clowning takes a fresh start it will not survive another generation. Mr. Payne was in his dressing-room, an apartment which I found with great difficulty, and after facing many perils in the passage across the stage.

"I don't look much like a clown, do I?" asked the citizen, as he rose from his chair, and proceeded to relieve himself of his coat and waistcoat, making running comments during the operation. "It takes me twenty minutes to effect the transformation." The really serious part of the transformation is the face, and the foundation of the new structure is laid by drawing a white cap on to the crown of the head, which it fits tightly, being bound round by tapes. From an old hair trunk Mr. Payne produces a paper parcel of white powder, which is said to be of bismuth. This was mixed up with a farthing dip into a ball, and this day by day applied it vigorously to his face before a mirror. "Getting more like it now, ain't I?" asked Mr. Payne, running his forefinger carefully round his eyes, dodging round the awkward corners of his ample countenance, running into the convolutions of his ears, and slowly working his way down to his neck. A shower of bismuth powder over the surface of the work of art completes the whitening process. This is the psychological moment for the bubbling bowl of vermilion which the dresser now presents to his master. Delicately Mr. Payne dips a brush of camel's hair into the pot, and describes those two nondescript geometrical figures which we see on clowns' cheeks, with the precision grown of long practice. With the same liquid the unctuous but predatory smile was added, and the dresser then handed him a Lilliputian frying-pan, which contained the black pigment for depicting the artificial eyebrows. The wig followed, the trunks and the gaily adorned jacket, and lo! Payne had vanished and the clown stood before me.

"They say the clown is in his decadence," I said.—"Well, I don't know," replied the clown. "The public appetite for splendour has certainly driven the clown to take a back seat."

"Is it the increased splendour, do you think, or is it that we are growing less tolerant of folly? For instance, would you be bold enough to dispense with the red-hot poker?" "Never!" exclaimed Mr. Payne, "never! The poker, piping hot, is the clown's best friend."

"Do you kill as many policemen as ever?"—"Yes," sighed the clown. "Policeman-killing is as popular as pokers, especially with children, and children are the audiences I go for." "Well, if pokers and policemen are still appreciated, why do you think the clown is a less popular person than he was?" "Because they don't get enough of them. The whole harlequinade only lasts half an hour, when in the days of my father and brother it used to be the chief feature." Mr. Payne was then "called," and as I was making

LITERARY NOTES, NEWS, AND ECHOES.

Yet another rival to the *Spectator* is being talked of! This is the *Scottish Liberal*, a weekly journal which it is proposed to publish under the auspices of the Scottish Liberal Association.

* * * * *

The Empress Augusta is not the only illustrious German who has been carried off by the influenza. The great Goethe seems to have succumbed to a similar malady. He had taken cold, and "the physician on arriving found him," says G. H. Lewes, "very feverish, with what is known in Weimar as the 'nervous fever,' which acts almost like a pestilence." That I imagine, is one of the maladies which are now being called "influenza."

* * * * *

The forthcoming number of the *Universal Review* will, by the way, contain an important article on the history, character, and treatment of the epidemic. Dr. Richard Quain is responsible for the historical portion of the paper, but its chief interest to the public will arise from the article embodying the opinions of some of the most celebrated foreign and British physicians. Professor Proust, of Paris (who first shed the official report to the French Government on this epidemic), Guido Baccelli, Professor of Clinical Medicine of the University at Rome, Professor Axe, Sir Joseph Fayrer, Dr. Klein, F.R.S., and Dr. Wilkes, F.R.S., will all contribute.

* * * * *

There are some interesting particulars about the introduction of the Penny Post, and more particularly about the Mulready envelope, in Sir Henry Cole's "Fifty Years of Public Work." Cole was at that time an official in the Treasury, and was deputed to obtain a design for the postage cover. He called on Mulready on December 15, 1839, and a few days later the artist produced the highly finished design which was afterwards adopted. With regard to this design, Sir Henry Cole records a curious fact. "It will be observed," he says, "that one of the flying angels is drawn without a second foot." Mulready, Thompson (the engraver), and others had been watching week by week the engraving of the design without discovering this defect, which the public instantly detected, and the omission was made the subject of a caricature."

* * * * *

It is only too true that the publication of "Praeterita" has been indefinitely postponed owing to Mr. Ruskin's continued illness, though why the *Athenæum* chooses this particular moment for announcing the fact, and for adding that it was originally intended to complete the autobiography in thirty-six chapters, I am at a loss to understand. As a matter of fact (as I announced in this column some two years ago) Mr. Ruskin intended not only to complete the three volumes of "Praeterita," but also to write thirty-six chapters of supplementary autobiography under the head of "Dilecta," only two chapters of which have as yet seen the light, to say nothing of a further supplementary volume dealing more particularly with his work at Oxford. When I last saw him he showed me a manuscript on which he had mapped out both the concluding chapters of "Praeterita," and the whole of "Dilecta." Whether the map will ever get filled in is, I am afraid, now very doubtful.

* * * * *

Mr. Barry O'Brien's new venture, "The Home Ruler's Manual," is to make its appearance on the 20th. It will be a condensation of the whole case from various points of view—"a desk-book for reference for writers and speakers."

* * * * *

So great has been the success of Mr. Edward Bellamy's "Looking Backward" in this country that the publisher intends to issue shortly a new work by the same author, "Dr. Heidenhoff's Process"—as the novel is called—attracted a large amount of attention when first published in America, and deals with the incalculable benefits which electricity will, in the author's opinion, work in the future.

* * * * *

The Hon. Stuart Erskine's biography of his ancestor, Lord Erskine, which will appear early next spring, will contain many interesting letters to and from Lord Erskine, has already excited considerable speculation in literary circles. We understand that an important chapter will be devoted to a discussion on the case of Princess Caroline and the charges preferred against her by Lady Charlotte Douglas. It is Mr. Erskine's intention, moreover, to conclude his work with a robust diatribe on Lord Erskine and his critics. Messrs. Blackwood and Son are the publishers.

* * * * *

Odds and Ends.—I hear that the whole edition of Mr. Pennell's "Pen Drawing" is now sold out.—Mr. Heinemann's first publication is to be Mr. Hall Caine's new book, "The Bondsman."—Mr. W. H. Mallock is one of the latest additions to the rapidly increasing ranks of amateur photographers; an article of travel, illustrated by reproductions from his photographs, is to appear in the February "Scribner."—In the same number there will be an article on "Life among the Congo Savages," by Mr. Herbert Ward.—Mrs. Kendal's "Dramatic Opinions," which have been appearing in "Murray's Magazine," are to be republished in book form.

X. Y. Z.

my way to the stage door I heard a burst of uproarious laughter from the audience, especially when I really think Mr. Payne must be mistaken. I went to get some further information I called upon Mr. Payne at his In order to get a glimpse of Cambridge-town, and had a chat with this genial ruffian, who has house in the more policemen, constables, and uttered more pantaloons, stolen more sausages, murder and drunk more whisky, and broken into more houses than any man living. It was a pleasant surprise to me to find what a gentle creature I had to deal with in real life. As I entered I saw a figure with a face round and chubby, worn smooth with many applications of pigments, and shaven clean, set on a great beat body clothed in a faded dressing-gown, and a head thatched with an old straw hat. His lips puckered into a smile, and the voice sounded quite familiar. The hour was noon, and I judged that Mr. Payne had not long risen from his slumbers, for clowns are late risers. Mr. Payne was feeding his birds, of which he has a curious collection. I had heard warblings as of flutes and piccolos in all parts of the house, and I wondered whence they proceeded. It was the music of Mr. Payne's feathered choir,

In which I should include the talkative grey parrot and a number of pigeons. "I'm fond of birds," murmured Mr. Payne, by man when he washes off the bismuth, Mr. Payne must be a melancholy his dressing-room, and puts away the poker. changes his tights up on the pegs in "He must be a melancholy man," he muttered, dropping a luscious-looking snail into "Here's a nice one for you," he continued, as he took up a great mixture of pity for the snail and envy of the thrush's cage, his voice snails, "but I'm Payne?" "Do they like snails, why they the thrush. "Do they like snails, why they enjoy it," and Mr. Payne chuckled richly. doteon 'em," replied he, repeating Presently Mr. Payne showed me an old engraving brown with age representing for breakfast. "Just watch how he Grimaldi as an oysterman opening oysters. When Grimaldi opened an oyster it used to whistle, and the wound turn to the audience and say, "Poor thing," in mock sympathy before he swallowed it, which used to make the people roar with laughter. That was the tone in which Mr. Payne spoke of the snail.

"And now, sir, what is it you want?—more information?" to me, as if he was sorry that he could not stop my mouth with a snail. "You see me feeding my pets. I am fond of birds. Follow me;" and I followed Mr. Payne through a curtained hall hung with the theatrical celebrities of fifty years, done in all sorts of fashions. There were strange beasts and fearful birds, harlequins and comely columbines, clowns and pantaloons, grouped into many combinations—a collection of Cinderellas and Gullivers, dragons and fairies, giants and dwarfs, such as is seldom seen, and of which Mr. Payne is naturally proud, for they are to him what his gallery of ancestors are to the belted peer.

"I should like to ask you how you arrive at scenes in the harlequinade are prepared?"—"Written out fair like a play, sir, and rehearsed as carefully as Shakspeare. Now, here are some old manuscript books; take care of them, please, for one was my father's and the other belonged to Tom Matthews, who was my model," and Mr. Payne placed in my hands a couple of faded manuscripts in brown paper covers. I quote one or two of these curiosities:—

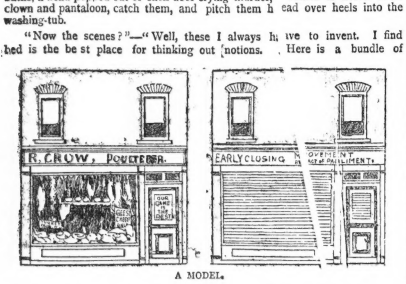
The characters enter: boy with a board; a man with a card of the races; niggers; girl with a French piano; a man with an Aunt Sally and a punching machine; welchers; pieman; a man with a weighing machine; acrobat with long pole and two fifty-pound weights; one drummy, with line from flies to go up; policeman. The clown and pantaloon enter dressed as great swells. They go to the weighing machine; pantaloon says to clown, "You shall try your weight!" He does. Pantaloon looks at the scales and is astonished to find that Mr. Clown only draws a quarter of an ounce, and remarks that he is a slight character. The pantaloon is weighed and draws forty tons, remarking that he's got something heavy on his mind. Then they go to the punching machine; the clown strikes such a terrific blow at it that he knocks a whole line of policemen down who enter at that moment; etc.

Here is another:—

[Scene.—Baths and washhouses for the laboring classes, all in full life and bustle, fighting for soap.]

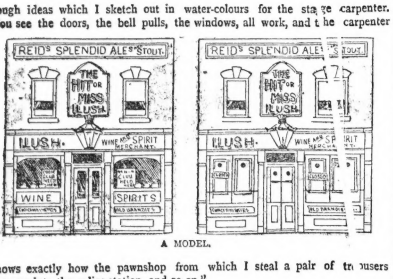
Enter clown and pantaloon dressed as old women, and each carrying a small bundle of dirty linen. They each stand at opposite ends of the washing-tub, and after a good deal of fighting for places each pulls out a very long bit of soap from her pocket and begins scrubbing. Enter from side a number of sweeps, dustmen, draymen, bricklayers, pavio rs, coalheavers, carpenters, coachmen, porters, watermen, tinkers, each carrying a dirty child or two. They give the children to their wives, who leave the washing-tub to meet their husbands, and then plunge the children into the washing-tub, scrubbing them. The men go up the staircases and each enters the door marked for him. The clown and pantaloon begin to iron, smoothing the iron upon their neighbours' backs and burning them. The clown turns the mangle, which is in front, and pulls out the linen torn into rags. At last the clown and pantaloon go to the hot water cistern and begin pumping with all their might. Presently steam is seen to issue from all the doors of the baths, a head popped out of each door crying murder, women in horror chase clown and pantaloon, catch them, and pitch them head over heels into the washing-tub.

"Now the scenes?"—"Well, these I always have to invent. I find bed is the best place for thinking out notions. Here is a bundle of



A MODEL.

rough ideas which I sketch out in water-colours for the stage carpenter. You see the doors, the bell pulls, the windows, all work, and the carpenter



A MODEL.

knows exactly how the pawnshop from which I steal a pair of trousers changes into the police-station, and so on."

"Then the sausages, the pokers, the carrots, and other materials?"—"Oh! I make a list of what I want, and the properties are got ready for use. For instance, get ready:—

One large eel, six inches thick.
Six codfish, large and stiff, with strings from flies to take them up.
Eight lobsters, dead (*i.e.*, red).
Eight lobsters, alive (*i.e.*, blue).
Six crabs."

Then come requests for boots, a large real trombone, a large drum, a live sucking pig, a butcher's tray with leg of mutton, a dummy policeman—head to be knocked off—a birch broom, a live dog, and cocoa-nuts by the dozen.

And then I bade Mr. Payne good day.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

In the matter of the new Home Rule scheme, Mr. Asquith, it seems, is not "with" his leader, Sir Charles Russell. Mr. Asquith—though his letter in the *Daily News* looks as if he had been somewhat frightened by the echo of his own voice—still wants to know a little more now; Sir Charles, speaking at York last night, thought that "It was enough for public discussion to state broadly that the vital principle was the creation by delegation from the Supreme Parliament at Westminster of a legislative assembly in Ireland to deal with Irish affairs, and the creation of an Executive responsible to that assembly." But why should not both views be harmonized by some of the followers producing "details" now, and leaving the leaders free to profit by discussion before coming, as Sir Charles put it, "to closer grips on the eve of an election"?

Portugal is beginning to see the error of her ways—as will be made clear by comparing the action about the mail bags taken at Quilimane in September with the note which Sir Donald Currie has now received from Lisbon:—

QUILIMANE, SEPTEMBER.
I have just now been informed by the Governor of the place that you are not allowed to carry any letters besides the Portuguese mail (not even the correspondence of her Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul), and that in doing so you are liable to fine, detention, and all the unpleasant consequences.

LISBON, JANUARY.
British Consular sealed mail bags may be forwarded by British steamers independently of local Post-office, according to the Postal Convention dated 6th April, 1859. Instructions will be sent to Quilimane.

Of course it is true that any advantage which the Portuguese authorities thought to take by stopping the British mails has by this time accrued, and that the present concession from Lisbon is therefore not so complete as it looks. Still it shows a conciliatory spirit, and will strengthen the hope that Portugal will yield Lord Salisbury's terms without waiting for him to apply coercive measures. Those terms, according to the *Times* correspondent at Lisbon are—(1) the *status quo ante*; (2) the abandonment by Portugal of all pretensions to the Nyassa highlands; (3) the concession of a right of way by river and overland from Nyassaland to the sea. For the immediate moment the first of these would be enough.

"It is not a little singular" (writes a correspondent) "that the letters from the Duke of Newcastle and Canon Liddon in Thursday's *Pall Mall Gazette* should both point to building of cathedrals, and that the latter should actually name the opportunity still open at Liverpool; because the owner of Clumber is not only a disciple of Canon Liddon, but an immense friend of the Dean of Rochester, one of the few clergy who have influence with Liverpool merchants. Now, nothing is nearer Dean Hole's heart than the erection of a cathedral on the banks of the Mersey. Suppose the Duke of Newcastle either found the money himself or resuscitated the more than half-formed desire of Sir A. B. Walker—who has just received the freedom of his native city—to add a yet greater gift to that of the Art Gallery, it would be a curious result of two letters written without any collusion, resulting in the translation of theory into practice."

The vexed question of foreign doctors being allowed the same liberty as they have hitherto enjoyed is coming up again in the French Chamber, which curiously enough boasts of fifty-eight medical men among the députés. Dr. Fauvel, the throat specialist, interviewed on the subject, answered diplomatically that he thought the same course ought to be pursued by the French Government towards foreign doctors that is followed elsewhere when French medicos are in question. However it may be in Germany or Italy, it is quite certain that England is the happy hunting-ground for those who wish to air their Esculapian knowledge and theories. The proof of this may be seen in the number of hypnotists, Swedish and German professors, who flourish in our midst, enjoying, notwithstanding their total lack of anything corresponding to an English medical degree, a large and lucrative practice.

The French Government ought to be only too grateful to every foreign medical man willing to take up his residence in France. There are at this moment over twenty-nine thousand communes bereft of the presence of either a doctor or what corresponds to our general practitioner—an *officier de santé*. Five-sixths of the rural population of France is thus delivered over to the tender mercies of the local bone-setter, or "wise woman" of the district, the only occasion on which a qualified doctor is obliged to intervene being to give a certificate of death in the short period elapsing before burial must take place.

Heresy hunting seems to flourish as luxuriantly in Scotland as the heather on her hills. The other week a cry was raised against Dr. Marcus Dods, one of the ablest men in the Free Church. Now a noisy, if numerically small section of the United Presbyterians are in full pursuit after the Rev. J. Houston, of Glasgow. Ten years ago the Rev. David Macrae was practically turned out of the U.P. Church because he preached Universalism. The unpardonable sin of Mr. Houston consists in allowing Mr. Macrae to occupy his pulpit. The matter has been before the Presbytery and is to be carried to the Synod, the highest court in the Church. There, however, the heresy hunters are sure to be defeated. Opinion in theological Scotland has "broadened down" much since the famous Robertson-Smith case, but there are still those who seem to think that—

To join faith and sense
Upon any pretence,
Is heretic, damnable error.

They forget that the sinners of to-day are the saints of to-morrow.

Since the death of Mr. Browning there has been no more favourite topic of literary discussion than who could, would, or should succeed Lord Tennyson (may it be long before there is any vacancy!) as Poet Laureate. The only people who feel quite certain on the subject are three or four poets and their several circles of friends; and even here it is a case of *quot poetæ, tot sententiæ*. Some are for Mr. Swinburne, some for Mr. William Morris, some for Mr. Alfred Austin, some for Mr. Lewis Morris, and so forth. At last, however, a word has been said bearing indirectly on the subject by one who speaks in such matters with the authority of a future Prime Minister. This is Mr. Gladstone, who, discoursing on "British Poetry of the Nineteenth Century" in to-day's *Speaker* (a capital number, by the way, lighter and brighter in every way than last week's), awards the palm to Tennyson, and then says:—

Pressing round or upon him, or walking in the same path, we have had many true poets, some of extraordinary and many of very considerable powers. Among those claiming the first of these descriptions I have mentioned Mr. Browning; and the merest justice requires me to add at least the name of Mr. Swinburne. Beyond this, it would be vain in a paper like this either further to enumerate or to classify, or to refer particularly to those legions of the middling and the bad, who constitute, as it were, the camp-followers of the genuine poetic army.

Presumably, therefore, if it ever fell to Mr. Gladstone's lot to nominate a Poet Laureate, his choice would fall upon Mr. Swinburne—a choice which, in view of all the abuse Mr. Swinburne has lavished on "Gladstone's name," would be a characteristic instance of a great man's magnanimity.

In Mr. Stanley's letters, as republished by Messrs. Sampson Low some of the returns of mortality (writes a correspondent) are puzzling. He started from Yambuya on the 28th of June, with 389 men. At Ugarrowwa's on the 8th of September he had 333 (p. 18 of the book). Ugarrowwa's on the 8th of September he had 323 men, but from other figures Next day, according to page 43, he had 323 men, but from other figures on the same page the number may be calculated as 329. On page 23 on the same page the number may be calculated as 341. Which is right? Again, he gives the number for the same day as 341. Which is right? Again, he gives the number for the same day as 341. Which is right? Again, according to Mr. Stanley's own account he left 257 with Major Barttelot, exclusive, no doubt, of Tippoo's contingent. The Major (on p. 29) puts the number at 132. When Mr. Stanley rejoined him he found 71 left (according to p. 69), or 102 (according to p. 90). Again, on June 16 Mr. Stanley left Ibwiri with 111 Zanzibaris and 101 of Emin's men (p. 53). On his way he picked up 17 couriers at Ugarrowwa's (p. 53). No other accession seems to be mentioned; yet he says he arrived at Bonalya with 131 Zanzibaris (p. 56), while in the letter to Tippoo he gives the figures as 130 Zanzibaris and 69 of Emin's people. Why did Emin's people suffer so heavily here as compared with the Zanzibaris? The total mortality of the expedition would appear to be enormous if out of 697 people taken from Zanzibar in January, 1887 (not counting Tippoo's people), as many as 436 were dead by August, 1888.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"SCOTTISH SUCCESS."

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—As a medical man, I cannot accept Mr. Stanley's explanation of the secret of Scottish success. My experience leads me to believe that it lies in the possession of a better physique and general health. The Scotchman, besides being a Northerner, hails from a mountainous country, and he has usually a sounder mind because he has a sounder body than the more delicate Southerner.—I am, Sir, yours, &c., EDWARD BERDOE, M.R.C.S.

January 8.

LORD ROSSLYN AND DE MUSSET.

To the EDITOR *of the Pall Mall Gazette.*

SIR,—Lord Rosslyn may not have rendered (who could?) the beauty of "Rappelle-toi." But I scarcely see where your reviewer finds the music in *his* version of the original. De Musset wrote:—

Rappelle-toi *quand* l'aurore *craintive*
Ouvre au soleil son palais enchanté

Yours obediently, E. C. C.

Cambridge, January 6.

MR. ARCHER AND MR. BUCHANAN.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—I grieve to find that Mr. William Archer has spent an unhappy Christmas. The season of peace and good will has been darkened for him by the fact that I have not hitherto condescended to notice a certain precious "explanation" or "correction." It may console him, however, to learn that I write these lines in a sick room, where I have seen no newspapers, not even that *Sun* which Mr. Archer seems to think must be as familiar to me as the sun in heaven. In answer to my general charge against him as a mean and spiteful critic, Mr. Archer whimpers that I have been unjust to him in one particular. When he suggested that a certain child's part in "Macbeth" was "written in" to suit a child actor, he was not alluding to the son of Banquo, but to the son of Macduff. This is the precious "explanation" I am taken to task for having "overlooked." Surely if anything can be more "fatuous" than the suggestion that Fleance was a fortuitous introduction, it is the suggestion that the "son of Macduff" was an afterthought, written in for a child actor, so that the piteous murder scene in Macduff's castle, so pregnant with solemn issues to Macbeth and all concerned was "wrote incidental"! Is it worth while even for a small critic to puzzle common sense and outrage patience, especially at Christmastide, with such a clownish correction; to wriggle himself from one horn of the dilemma, only to impale himself so ludicrously upon the other?—I am, &c., ROBERT BUCHANAN.

17, *Cavendish-place, W., Jan.* 5.

CONVALESCENT HOMES.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Mr. Collyns, from whom your interviewer obtained much interesting information as to the working of the Atkinson-Morley Convalescent Hospital, says that "occasionally a baby with its mother" is admitted, but only occasionally. This leads me to suggest that in the scheme for utilizing the princely anonymous gift of £100,000 some special provisions should be made in the new Convalescent Home for the admission of poor women with their young infants. As a member of the committee of the Princess Frederica's Convalescent Home for Women after Childbirth, I have seen what a real practical work of benevolence it is to give these poor mothers a week or two of rest before returning to the factory, the washtub, or their rough home duties, and how thoroughly it has justified the kind solicitude and personal efforts of her Royal Highness which led to the foundation of the home. This little home, a short distance from Hampton Court Palace, contains but nine beds, and yet I believe I am correct in stating that it is the only Home whose special work it is to receive such cases. It does not even need the testimony of medical men—of which there is abundance—to prove the value of such a philanthropic work. It is so self-evident that I trust Sir William Savory and Mr. Cross will be able to induce their co-trustee—the donor of the £100,000—to include it in their forthcoming scheme.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, V. S. WOOD.

2, *Prince's Mansions, Victoria-street, S.W., Jan.* 4.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—With reference to your Occasional Note the other day concerning the question of the tunnel or bridge for the Channel, I have, with regard to this question, recently got a letter from a French engineer suggesting an expedient to certainly reduce the fears entertained by the military authorities and their supporters as to the possible use of the Tunnel for invasion, and putting it on an equality, with regard to this point, with the project of making, at enormous expense, a permanent bridge across the Channel, and interfering with the navigation to an extraordinary extent. My friend proposes the formation, at a convenient spot, of an artificial island *supporting a small fort*, and in which a shaft would go down to the Tunnel. The necessary provision would be made to flood the Tunnel from this point at any desirable moment. I do not here enter into the other evident uses of this island and shaft, such as the possibility of allowing the tunnelling to be attacked from four points instead of two, for providing ventilation, and for a point of rest or refuge for the officials and labourers during construction and after completion. Of course a lighthouse would have to be put on the island. It is clear that even should this fort by a *coup de main* be taken possession of by the enemy, the English navy would be quite in a position to shell this fort into pieces, and thus flood the Tunnel, notwithstanding any small foreign garrison that may have got into it.—Yours truly,

20, *Mount-street, Manchester.* HENRY SIMON, M.I.C.E.

INSTRUCTIONS.—When attacked with INFLUENZA or FEVERISH COLD, lie in bed for three or four days in a warm room, well ventilated by having a good fire, take ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" freely and ENO'S "VEGETABLE MIXTURE" as occasion may require. After a few days the marked symptoms will pass away. CAUTION.—Examine each bottle and see that the capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless and occasionally a poisonous imitation.—ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, London, S.E.

THE PHANTOM INFLUENZA.

A DAY'S SEARCH FOR IT AMONG THE OUT-PATIENTS.

THE following article describes the experiences of an investigator who made the tour of the hospitals as an out-patient in order to gauge the severity and extent of the influenza amongst the poorer classes. The result of his investigation seems to be to suggest that a good deal of the epidemic exists only in the papers; and that amongst the hospital out-patients, as well as amongst such patrons of private practitioners as the lady patient whose consultations we described on Thursday, the influenza is largely a product of the imagination.

"What's the matter with you?"—"Influenza." "Come again at one," "Can't I see any one now? I've got it badly and——" "You must come at one!"

I stood in the hall of the St. Mary's Hospital at Paddington. I, an "influenza case" and to "come again at one!" There was no moving that hall porter, and I couldn't think of waiting about in the cold for quite an hour and a half. So I at once made tracks for the Marylebone-road, and went for the "Western General Dispensary." There I found that "No patient without a letter would be seen after 9 A.M.," and a printed bill quite pathetically implored the sick to try to arrive before that time in the morning. After this latter touching appeal to the consideration of would-be claimants for medical aid, what else could I do but quickly slink away? I went next to King's-cross.

"Now for signs of the dire epidemic," I cogitated, as I wended my way down the Gray's-inn-road. "Now for the frantic smitten ones, in their hundreds, fiercely battling at the hospital doors, each eagerly striving to gain admittance before his turn, regardless of all other's ills, and mindful only of his own desperate need."

Ruminating thus, I reached the hospital for the cure of diseases of the throat and ear; not a soul was to be seen outside. Heavens! I thought the plague-stricken ones must have all perished. The place was deserted. Nothing but rows of empty forms. Moodily I rested myself and waited, and waited, and still waited. An age seemed to have passed when suddenly I heard footsteps, then the usual stereotyped hospital porter made his appearance:—

"Been waitin' long?" asked he, grinning all over. "What's wrong?" "Influenza," I replied, nasally and savagely. "Have you really got it?" he continued, with awakened interest, but still distorting his visage. "Yes!" I sharply muttered, "and I want medical treatment."

"Well, then, you'd better go to the Royal Free; it's only a little way up. We don't see any one till two; at the Royal Free they'll see you at any time." I left the place feeling desperate. It didn't want much to two; but I determined that I would go straight to the "Royal Free." There, at least, if there were any truth in the cheerful person I had just left, I should find the long-sought succour. Arrived at the "Royal Free," at the entrance gates two formidable notices warned me that that asylum was instituted for the relief of the destitute and friendless sick only! Now, as I was not quite destitute or friendless, it was perfectly clear that I should take my influenza elsewhere.

Happy thought! there was St. Bartholomew's, so to speak, up to its very eyes in influenza. The shades of evening were falling when I reached it. In the gloom I imagined that I saw a vast throng gathered in front of the chief entrance, but on nearing the same I found that the vast multitude existed only in the feverish brain of the influenza patient. Slowly I mounted the stone steps, and fearfully I passed into the spacious "receiving room." Again, where those signs of the widespread infection?

"What's the matter?" asked the porter in the usual phraseology.—"Influenza case," I absently answered, the sight of rows and rows of perfectly empty seats quite bewildering me. "Very sorry," was the reply; "we can't do anything for you, unless you come before half-past nine any morning." "But the epidemic," I gasped; "I'm an influ——." "Can't help it; we don't see them sort of cases, 'cept the time I tell you. Good night, sir."

I next tried the University College Hospital. Eagerly and feverishly I reached the Farringdon-street Station, and booked for Gower-street. Arriving there fast as my tottering limbs would permit, I made for the University College. Ah, at last here were patients and medical aid too. Contentedly I took my seat in the waiting-room to await my turn.

"Well, miss, what's the matter with you?" asked a youthful-looking student, approaching a young female seated next myself.—"Influenza," was the reply. Had I really found the epidemic at last? Then followed my turn:—

"Cold and influenza," I gasped, with difficulty jerking out the words between spasmodic fits of coughing and sneezing. In my eagerness to explain my case I moved nearer the youthful student. With a look of horror he motioned me to keep away, while the other hand went up to his mouth. Then for a few moments I was left to myself. I closely examined those seeking advice and assistance. During my stay not more than two or three persons claimed acquaintanceship with the popular plague, and I was quite amazed to note how remarkably free from illness each appeared. "Take this prescription," said the youthful student, handing me a piece of paper from a safe distance. "Get it made up, take a dose three times a day, keep your bed, come—again in three days if no better."

Where was the epidemic? My curiosity was now most fully aroused. I determined that I would not give up till I had found some locality where existed this visitation, which the papers had induced me to believe was really devastating all portions of the town. Intent on this object, I made for the Borough. At Guy's Hospital I found all quiet and serene externally, and entered the gates between seven and eight in the evening. Doubtless the influenza panic had displayed itself during the day, and I should find perceptible traces of it at that hour, when the working classes have their leisure moments. I entered the waiting room; there were six or eight persons of both sexes waiting attendance. Most of these bore unmistakable evidence that they were of the "accident class." A student came from an inner room. "Cold and influenza," I replied, in response to his questioning. "Go and sit over there;" pointing to a wooden form at the opposite end of the room. "What's the matter with *you*?" This to a young lady. "My breath, sir; I can't get my breath." "You go and sit over there, too."

A long wait followed, during which time I almost forgot my own ills in the contemplation of those of others. Yet still I looked in vain for anything like unmistakable indications of influenza among the patients of the non-accident order. At length a less youthful gentleman student made his appearance, the first having his hands full with "the accidents." The young lady seated opposite myself was first put through her facings. "Have you a dry cough, pains in the temples and in the back, calves of the legs and in the feet? Are you feverish at times, then taken with the chills?" To some of these questions the youthful lady meekly replied in the affirmative. Next came my turn, and I duly received a prescription.

In the waiting rooms of the London Hospital, to which I next resorted, perhaps as many as twenty females and the same number of males could be counted on the night of my applying for relief. I can honestly state that among those whom I saw describing themselves as victims of the fashionable disorder I could not detect one looking really downright ill, if those people suffered from anything it was simply and purely an ordinary cold, and nothing more. It is true that the coughing became shockingly distressing whenever the medical attendant made his appearance or was within hearing distance, but the instant he departed the noise ceased, and broad grins took their places on previously contorted visages. After receiving medicine at the London Hospital I betook myself to the West, and looked in at the building facing the Royal Aquarium, and was for the fourth time treated for influenza.

Then I utterly collapsed when it dawned upon me that I had again failed in tracing the phantom epidemic! By this time I became fully convinced that much of the so-termed foreign or virulent form of the disease of influenza existed only in the imagination of easily excited persons. In my own case I soon proved, to my entire satisfaction, that such symptoms as excessive sneezing, running from the eyes, and a pain across the temples—all of which combined, at the time, quite convinced me that I was smitten with the worst form of the malady—may easily result from such a simple course as the too frequent application of strong rapped snuff!

MR. SWINBURNE'S BEN JONSON.*

AS Shakspeare soars over Milton and Shelley among the "gods" of English verse, so Jonson towers over Dryden and Byron among its "giants." There is something "heroic and magnificent" in his "Titanic labours," but he lacks "inevitable, irrepressible, and impeccable music." "Every Man in his Humour" is "as certainly his best as it is certainly not his greatest work." It is triumphant, faultless, blameless, flawless, magnificent, and perfect. "Every Man Out of his Humour," "Cynthia's Revels," and "The Poetaster" are "magnificent mistakes." The first, however, contains one scene which "might have been applauded by Shakspeare or by Vanbrugh, approved by Congreve or Molière"—why those should applaud rather than approve, these approve rather than applaud, we cannot explain. The second exhibits a "Cyclopean ponderosity of perseverance" in the ridicule of "tedious and preposterous futilities." The third is incomparably better than the second and considerably better than the first, or as Mr. Swinburne prefers to put it, "the author's penultimate attempt." "Sejanus" gives the critic the opportunity of remarking that the "most irremediable" of Jonson's negative faults is his lack of cordial interest in his personages, sympathy and antipathy being "superseded and supplanted" by scientific curiosity. Hence it happens that "the loving laughter which salutes the names of Dogberry and Touchstone, Mrs. Quickly and Falstaff, is never evoked by the most gorgeous opulence of humour, the most glorious audacity of intrigue, which dazzles and delights our understanding in Jonson." Masque-writing, we are next told, "diverted and distorted" the genius of the dramatist and the talent of the poet "after a fashion which no capable student can contemplate without admiration or consider without regret." "Volpone" and "The Alchemist" are Jonson's "two triumphant and transcendent masterpieces." The latter is "aesthetically blameless," a monument of "impeccable skill," exhibiting "triumphant simplicity of process and impeccable felicity of result;" yet the former is, on the whole, the "consummate and crowning result" of the poet's marvellous energies. Speaking of Coleridge's remark about the "Œdipus Tyrannus," "the Alchemist," and "Tom Jones," Mr. Swinburne professes "the warmest admiration and appreciation of Fielding's able and immortal masterpiece," yet "cannot think it at all worthy of comparison, for blameless ingenuity of composition and absolute impeccability of design, with the greatest of tragic and the greatest of comic triumphs in construction ever accomplished by the most consummate and the most conscientious among ancient and modern artists." "The Silent Woman" and "Bartholomew Fair" are "examples of exuberant, elaborate, and deliberately farcical realism, . . . not less triumphant on their own lines than those two crowning examples of comedy." The merits of the former are "salient and superb." In the case of the latter something may reasonably be said against "the too voluminous exposition of vulgar and vicious nature," but we must not forget "the wonderful vigour and veracity of the whole." As for Zeal-of-the-Land Busy, he is "at once the funniest, the fairest, and the faithfullest study ever taken of a less despicable than detestable type of fanatic." "Catiline" is "another magnificent mistake." "The Staple of News" is "the last magnificent work of Jonson's maturest genius," and deserves, rather than "The Silent Woman," to rank as the third—or perhaps the fourth—of the crowning works which represent the poet's consummate and incomparable powers." "The New Inn" belongs to what Dryden calls Jonson's "dotages;" to rank any earlier play among them would be "the veriest imbecility of impudence." In "The Magnetic Lady" we have "one brilliant flash of parting splendour" before the sunset of the poet's genius; and "A Tale of a Tub" is a "singular sample of farce elaborated and exalted into comedy."

Having thus worked conscientiously and carefully through Ben Jonson's dramatic pieces, Mr. Swinburne proceeds to apply the same patient method of appraisement to his poems, and finally launches into an eloquent encomium of the "Discoveries." To compare them with Bacon's Essays, from the ethical point of view, would be little less than an insult to Jonson; and "from the purely intelligent or æsthetic point of view" Mr. Swinburne is "disposed to say, or at least inclined to think," that the comparison would be unduly complimentary to Bacon. All this may be admitted, and yet we need not follow Mr. Swinburne in attributing to blind chance the high repute of Bacon's work and the comparative obscurity of Jonson's. It is just because Bacon writes more as a man of the world than Jonson, or, if you will, because he is more commonplace, that his Essays appeal to the larger number. Moreover, his extraordinary fertility of illustration renders them doubly entertaining; while many readers find a peculiar charm in what Mr. Swinburne calls his "dry curt style, docked and trimmed into sentences that are regularly snapped off and snipped down at the close of each deliverance." If this means that he says what he wants to say, and no more, his example may be commended to a certain orotund stylist of to-day, who is not satisfied with simple sonority, but must spice each of his sentences an effect of "reverberation and repercussion" as man. If it means that Bacon's style is, as a rule, unduly staccato, we can only suppose that Mr. Swinburne pays too much heed to the antiquated punctuation. In sum, if Jonson had elaborated and polished his essays as Bacon did, the Laureate, as Mr. Swinburne loves to call him, might have eclipsed the Chancellor. But the "Discoveries" are, after all, only the jottings of a commonplace-book.

* "A Study of Ben Jonson." By Algernon Charles Swinburne. (London: Chatto and Windus. 1889.)

A SPORTING NOVEL.

"A Match Pair: a Novel." By Ames Saville. Two vols. (Kegan Paul.) "A Match Pair" is a vigorous tale of sport, whereof the interest centres in the hunting field, and is only occasionally concerned with the gentler passions. It is a singularly healthy novel, if the physical perfection and boyish good nature of the hero are accompanied by no especial mental or spiritual characteristics. Jim Codrington, however, is a thoroughly lovable person, and we are much mistaken if the most unsportsmanlike of readers would not close the book with a strong affection for him and a sense of pleasure in his final attainment of unselfish happiness. The critical may be glad to know that Jim's literary style as a sporting correspondent was excellent. The character of Elsie Davenant, too, is simple and pleasant. Possessing what Mrs. Grundy might call an unladylike familiarity with four-footed creatures and an unreasoning admiration for good horsemanship, she is capable of a lasting love for her hero and a very practical devotion to her somewhat unsatisfactory father. It was no doubt unfortunate that Mr. Davenant's money difficulties should have given her the mistaken idea that it was her duty to accept Mr. Henderson for his money, but that is the customary form of self-sacrifice for the heroines of novels, and we have learned to tolerate it. In this case, too, there was nothing positively objectionable in Henderson, and circumstances prevented him from ever actually proposing to her. The character is more complex but no less well drawn, the causes of sympathy between him and Codrington being very subtle and true to life. Of the minor characters the Dampiers are certainly worthy of honourable mention. We have our doubts as to their reality, but they are very agreeable oddities. One laughs at and with them while feeling for them a half-unconscious pity. We are, indeed, a little inclined to quarrel with the author for allowing Poppy Dampier so quickly to satisfy herself with the somewhat ordinary Reginald Davenant. The book as a whole is brightly and smoothly written, though the language is occasionally ornate, and the author is fond of making trite generalizations. Thus we read, "tact and talent are so seldom twinborn that the conjunction is almost phenomenal," and that "every perfect development of art is the flower of suffering that flourishes best when it is rooted in the grave of selfishness."

Bord's Pianos.—Iper cent. discount for cash or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free at CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

THE ROYAL NIGER COMPANY AND ITS CRITICS.

WE published the other day an interview with Sir George Taubman Goldie, with respect to the operations of the Royal Niger Company. A correspondent signing himself "Africanus" writes as follows in reply to the same:—"Sir George Goldie would have the patriotic Briton believe that these attacks upon the Niger Company emanate solely from Germany for the benefit of German traders, and above all in protection of the liquor traffic. He is aghast at the wickedness of any trader who would ship spirits into Africa; but would it be believed by the public that this Royal Niger Company, the great enemy of the Hamburg distiller, is actually one of the largest, if not the largest, exporter of spirits from the Continent to the West Coast of Africa? If Sir George Goldie can deny this statement, I challenge him to publish statistics showing the amount of spirituous liquor that this company during the last three years have imported into the Niger territories, and I think the public will be surprised, and I may add disgusted,

"If anybody is still inclined to believe that the attacks upon the Niger Company come solely from German traders, let the Government publish the correspondence from British officials on the West Coast of Africa condemnatory of the company; let it publish the protests against the company's administration from the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, from the London merchants engaged in the trade, and from British subjects in Lagos and other parts of the coast whose trade the company has crushed and finally ruined.

"The charge brought against the Royal Niger Company is that by enormous duties it endeavours to crush out all rival trade in the river. Sir George Goldie replies to this by stating that there are no import duties 'except on spirits, war material, salt, and tobacco.' The fact that salt is a prime necessity of life to the African native is evidently of very small importance to the directors of the Royal Niger Com pany. It must be almost incredible to anybody who believes in the philan thropic mission of the Niger Company, that the company actually levy a duty of £1, and in some portions of the Niger £2, a ton upon such a prime necessity of life as salt. The duty on salt in the neighbouring Crown Colony of Lagos is 5s. a ton. Thus the duty in the River Niger is four times, and in some parts of the Niger eight times, as much as is charged in Lagos, and yet Sir George Goldie tells us 'there are no import duties,' &c., &c.

"The Deputy-Governor discreetly mentions nothing about the export duties. He very prudently forgets to menti on the fact that while there is not a single export duty from Lagos, the most crushing duties have to be paid to the Royal Niger Company by unfortunate business rivals.

"The duty on the principal export from the River Niger, namely, palm kernels, is 30s. per ton, or actually 50 per cent. on their value on the spot. And this is charged in territories in the protectorate of Free Trade England.

"There are no internal taxes, says Sir George Goldie, and yet the poor unfortunate natives, if they send yams (an important article of food to them) from one bank of the river to the other, have to pay a half-penny a yam for the privilege of doing so. Again, the unfortunate native who wishes to trade in the Niger territory has to pay a yearly licence of £50 to the company, and as this amount sometimes represents their whole capital, it will be readily understood how encouraging to all rival trade the Niger Company's charter has proved.

"We are gravely informed that the company is not allowed by the British Government to make one shilling of profit out of these duties, and yet the Niger Company, in a circular issued to the shareholders on the 16th of May, 1888, stated the Government had consented to allow them to pocket yearly £12,500 out of the duties charged by them.

"As regards the statement that at the time of the granting of the charter, the company had the whole of the trade of the river in its hands, it is simply untrue. Hundreds of native and English traders at Lagos and other parts of the coast were doing a flourishing trade in the river, which the heavy duties the charter enabled the company to impose has utterly ruined.

"And now I come to the most extraordinary statement made by Sir George Goldie—namely, that the trade in the neighbouring Crown Colony of Lagos is a decreasing one, a statement which I venture to say will be received with the utmost astonishment by all engaged in the African trade. How does Sir George Goldie proceed to prove his statement. By stating that the value of the trade in 1887 was slightly less than the value of the trade in 1877. Sir George Goldie knows better than any one else that the chief articles of export, namely, palm oil and kernels, sold for just half the value in Europe in 1887 as compared with 1877, and therefore, taking Sir George Goldie's own figures, it must be plain to any schoolboy that the bulk of the trade must in ten years have almost doubled to give very nearly the same value. In conclusion, I would urge upon the Foreign Office to recognize the fact that Government, by chartered trading companies in districts already opened up to trade can only result in injustice and failure. The use made by the Royal Niger Company of its charter should be a warning to any Government that is tempted to escape by a seemingly easy method from present responsibility only to land itself into future difficulty."

HOW THE SHIPBUILDERS STAND.

We launched last year 690 vessels, of 1,209,361 tons, excluding warships, and we began the year with 521 vessels, of 872,957 tons, under construction, or 8 per cent. more than at the end of 1888. An increase is also shown in the vessels for the construction of which preparations are being made. We continue to build largely for abroad, almost every country having ordered one or more of those now being built, including even Roumania, Japan, and Mexico. Germany has given large orders, twenty vessels of 53,288 tons being for that country, and ten vessels of 19,850 tons for France. A good deal of building is also going on at foreign ports. Germany has 52 vessels of 71,604 tons; Italy, 34 of 32,940 tons; Holland, 24 of 23,013 tons; Russia, 13 of 17,615 tons; Norway, 23 of 13,321 tons; Belgium, 12 of 9,714 tons; Sweden, 17 of 9,836 tons; the United States, 25 of 32,320 tons; and a few more in other maritime countries. It will be seen that all over the world there is great shipbuilding activity. Of the vessels under construction in the United Kingdom, nearly 90 per cent. are being built under the supervision of the surveyors of Lloyd's Register, with a view to classification by that society.

WELDING METALS BY ELECTRICITY.

Any one would understand how an electric current can cause a fire if he witnessed the process of welding metals by electricity. The two pieces to become red hot and are fused into one. The process is the invention of Professor Elihu Thomson, and the principle involved is that of causing currents of electricity to pass through the abutting ends of the pieces of metal to be welded, thereby generating heat at the point of contact, which also becomes the point of greatest resistance. At the moment of heating, mechanical pressure is applied to force the parts together, and a complete union or weld is effected. Not only can iron and steel be treated, but also metals which have hitherto resisted attempts at welding, and have had to be brazed or soldered. In the United States the process is in daily use for various manufacturing purposes, and specimen machines are at present on exhibition at 71, Fanshaw-street, Hoxton.

THE GERMAN CLERK.

The story has got about that the ubiquitous German clerk has invaded even that essentially British institution, the Bank of England. It is true in a measure. Of some eight hundred clerks there may be 1 per cent. not English-born, but the German is not a speciality of this small minority, various nationalities being represented. The British clerk need not, therefore, be alarmed that the Teuton is about to cut him out in this quarter by harder work and less pay.

Mr. Horatio Bottomley has left for Vienna, to complete arrangements in connection with the printing and publishing combination which is being formed in the Austrian capital.

We may look for a development of electrical railways during the present year. Companies are being formed in Sweden, Norway, and Switzerland for the purpose. It is proposed by the Swiss syndicate to utilize the Falls of the Rhine. In the United States and Canada 645 miles of street railways are operated electrically, and almost as much more is now in course of construction. Boston is going in for quite an extensive electric railway system, no fewer than 300 motor cars being under contract.

DRURY LANE.—TION. AL THEATRE.—TWICE DAILY at 1.30 and 7.30, AUGUST IS Pan tomime, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, written by HASSE NICHOLSON AND A the displays offered to the IS rare feature is a series of splendour surpassing in magnificence company of Comedians ex- ty, Acro sers Harms in moving views, and performed by a from 10 a.m. all day. is an a Unprecedented attraction in London. Box-office open DRURY LANE.—Ch ted at le Police to the morning performances on payment at

HER MAJESTY' RE.—T he PREMIER THEATRE of London, Lessees, THE C IPANY L imited. Twice daily at 1.30 and 7.15. Grand CHRISTMAS PANTO ed CINDERELLA. Written by HARRY NICHOLLS. The lyrics by CLEMENT SCOT mat pron iced by CHARLES HARRIS. Musical Director, Mr EDWARD JOHNSON. Mi FALMER. Specially engaged for the part of CINDERELLA VIOLET CAMERON. ENCE DAILY, at 1.30 and 7.0. Doors open at 1.0 for Morning and 6.45. Box-office op ow from 10 till 10 p.m. No early cloors. " First come, first served." —HARRY MARIO

COVENT GAR see, FRE EMAN THOMAS.—GRAND CIRCUS, under the direc UGUSTUS HARRIS and FREEMAN THOMAS.—The Tameo Tamed i then ey he great scene in our Pantos, with the most Marvellous Mo ever seen. Wonderful Pr ONS, and highly trained Horses and Ponies. Gov-Gor Wonderful Ma ic he Grand Mid Champion Wire-walker. The Brothan Sisters Ethiopian Serenad ers, Messrs. Lauri and Bernard. Children's Matinee TOMIME, in it, Performances Tuesday ENING DAILY, at 7.30 and 7.0. Doors open at 1.0 for Morning at 6.45. Box-office open daily from 10 to 5.

SAVOY THEA prietor and Manager, R. D'OYLY CARTE. THIS GONDOLIERS; C is entirely origin al Comic Opera in Two Acts, entitled, THE Sullivan. Doors o ING OF BARATARIA, by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR

SAVOY THEA ORNING PER FORMANCE of "THE GONDOLIERS" TO DAY at 2. Box-office open daily from 9 A.M. till 11 P.M.

LYRIC THE HAFTESBURY-AV ENUE, PICCADILLY-CIRCUS.—Sole Pro prietor and prietor, Mr. J. HICKORY WOOD. Under the Direction of Mr. LESLIE.— EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, a new Comedy Opera in Three Ac in Two Acts, by HENRY HAMILTON and EDWARD SOLOMON. Preceded at 7.45 by WARRANTED Supplied by Mr. BURGHLAR. Produced on Monday next. Doors open at 7.15. Dress circle from 9 A.M. till 11 P.M. Seats can be booked three month MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

CLOSE THE Sole Lessee and Ma nager, Mr. F. R. BENSON.—Mr. F. R. DENSON'S BARIAN COMPANY TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at 8, doors open 7.30, a Shakespearian Fairy Play, with its Enchanting Incidental music, MID-SUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. MATINEES and SATURDAY SUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, TO-DAY, and EVERY WEDNESDAY at 2. Doors open at 1.30. Commence 2.00 precisely. Carriages at 5.15. Children half price to stalls and Shakespeare, Mr. H. Matinees. Box-office open daily from 10.0 till 5.0. No fees. Acting Manager, Mr. H. WARDE.

ROYALTY RE,—TO-NIGHT, at Nine o'clock, TRA LA LA TOSCA. Pascal Mestor Ayrton, Miss Proceed at 8.1 Sequence No. 1 TRA LA LA," by F. C. BURNAND. Music by FLORIAN ROBERTS. G. E. Price, Augustus Wheatman, &c.; Miss Margaret Price, Miss Amy Ashley, The Lotus Hands, Miss Jackie Lewis, &c. OPERA CLOAK. Doors open 7.15. Box-office open daily 10.30 to 5. Mr. Manager, Mr. H. Wardle.

ROYAL A M.—THIS DAY. Doors open at 12, close at 11.30. TWO GRAN Admission One NTERTAINMENTS, at 3 and 8. F. P. SLAVIN at 10 p.m. NOTWI Children Sixpence. SLAV

ROYAL ING the enormous expe nse of the engagement of FRANK P. Chan RGE for ADMISSION reduced to ALL ONE SHILLING; Children advance.

ROYAL UM.—TO-NIGHT, at 10 P.M., FRANK P. SLAVIN, the Orchestra Stalls, ad, will give an Exhibition with his JOE COSNETT. Book reserved seats in

ROYAL UM.—THIS DAY at 3 and 8.—Sam Lockhart's six Extraordinerful Performing Elephants, exclusively engaged at an enormous cost; Jacksonpraida, &c.; Vengelishi's Performing Dogs; Jennett's Marionettes, Lecture on the Ashes Urn," by Mr. Stead; Mr. Tremain, the Living Brain Reader, Mr. Sapper, La Petite Bertoia, the Regal Aerial Aquarists, Professor Coss, &c.

ROYAL IUM.—Great Aquatic Entertainments in the Great Aquarium by AGNES BECKWITH, Professors F. E. WILLIE and CHARLIE in world swimmers, and troop of charming lady artistes. Twice daily, at 2.30 and 10.15.

CRYSTAL PALACE PANTOMIME, ALADDIN.—VERDICT of LONDON PRESS. " Brilliant and beautiful." "Delightfully plaintiful." "A triumph of art and ingenuity." "No end of fun." "What a dell moment." "Immense." DAILY, at 2.0. The Million THURSDAYS at 7.30. Seats, 1s. to 5s., exclusive of admission to Palace. Written by HENRY LEE and Produced by OSCAR BARRETT.

PANORAMA A of WATERLOO, Ashley-place (behind the Army and Navy Stores, BATTLE by WATERLOO, and BLIND PANORAMA, painted by the late FLEISCHER. The PANORAMA is NOW OPEN DAILY from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. Entrance AN EXHIBITION OF RELICS, under the Patronage of his Grace the DUKE OF WELLINGTON is open in connection with the Panorama.

MADAME TUSSAUD and SONS' EXHIBITION. Adjoining Baker-street JOHN'S Stations PORTRAIT MODELS OF GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA, P. T. BARNUM, and Pub. free prices to all children. Princes collection of Napoleonic Relics. New modeling and Sculpture by famished. Organ Recitals at 12, 3 and 8 to 6 o'clock. Orchestra from 3 to 5 and 7.30 to 10 p.m. Admission 1s. Children under 10, 6d. Open 10 A.M. to 10 P.M.

MADAME TUSSAUD and SONS.—Unique Relics of the French Revolution of 1789.—Models taken from the Heads of Revolutionists by Mdme. Tussaud's own hands. Mrs Marwick now added. Richard Pigott, the Forger. CHAMBER OF HORRORS.

NIAGARA IN COLOSSAL PICTURE OF THE GREAT FALLS, by PHILIPPOTEAUX, LONDON. Pleasure Lounge, Skeels, Skaters for Hire, Revolving Screens, Cheap Luncheons and Teas. Tegg's Refreshment Rooms. Electric Light. Building properly warmed. Admission 1s. No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station. Second Year. One Million Visitors.

BEER A RARR NN R U U M M SSS
B B AA R R NN N U U MM MM S
BEER A A RRR N N N U U M M M SSS
B B AAAA R R N NN U U M M M S
BEER A A R R N N UUU M M M SSS

HOLID AY PROGRAMME.—Great success at OLYMPIA.

IMRE K IRALFY'S NERO; or, The Destruction of Rome. The most tremendous and gig tion dramatic, pantomimic, terpsichorean, musical, classic, and scenic spectacle ever produced Colossal Elephants, Camels, Zebras, and Pinafore Donkeys. Ben Hur, Roman Barbaric Ba nding and Pedestrian Races, Olympian Wrestling, Gladiatorial Combats, Pictorial Martial Ev ditions, 1,000 Roman Characters in resplendent robes. The Giant Stage of Blazing Pantomime, surpassing any hitherto attempted.

TWELV E UNITED GREATEST SHOWS ON EARTH.—A Brilliant Coral imation of Five Circuses, A Grand Jungle of Wild, Savage Beasts, Funniest Chandeliers The Mirror Realm of Most Intricate Acts, The Hippodrome of Every Thrilling R ace, Magic Illusions, Equestrian Kings, Of Every Nation, Every Description and Oriental Skill, Performing Lions, Tigers, Bears, Wolves, Hyenas, Leopards, and Panthers. The Circus. It u ne of Wisest Rascals. The monster mile of a hundred Shows. The family resort for every ll exhibit nowhere else, and its great London season will be brief.

DAILY AFTERNOON and NIGHT EXHIBITIONS. Doors open at 12.0 noon and Prices 6.0 p.m. Performances begin at 2.0 and 8.0 p.m., and conclude at 5.30 and 10.30 p.m. ectively. Private Boxes, to seat 5 to 10, upper circle 6s., stalls 5s. and 3s., boxes (six ticated to and three guineas), single seats 2s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. and 1s. Seats in the reserved seat compo is given, but without extra charge of any kind, and every seat is numbered a ticular number entitles purchaser to as many tickets as there are seats in it. No standi g room. By booking in advance admission and a seat are absolutely guaranteed. No fees are charged in Olympia or 28, Bedford-street. All seats in Boxes, and 5s., 3s., and 2s. seats booked one week in advance at principal booking offices, and at our official rooms in Olympia and at Daly Tesko's daily, by postal order or personal application. At both Afternoon and Night Exhibitions children of seven years and under will be admitted to seats of the house at half-price, except to the 6d. and two-shilling seats. Afternoon performances most desirable for ladies and children, as they are cooler, more comfortable, and less crowded.

LADIES and CHILDREN can visit OLYMPIA with the assurance of every chair, which they can occupy and leave whenever they like during the performance, without danger of any one else occupying it.

THE DATE OF THE UNIVERSITY BOAT-RACE.

A Cambridge correspondent states that the University boat-race will be rowed about half-past eleven on Tuesday morning, April 1, as the tide on the previous day Saturday will not suit.

UN PUBLISHED MS. OF THE LATE CHARLES MACKAY.

The late Dr. Charles Mackay has, the *Academy* understands, left behind him a large quantity of unpublished MS., most of which was quite recently written. It includes a novel in two volumes, entitled "For Love's Own Sake," "Old English Rhymes made new; a Handbook for Poets and Versifiers of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries;" "Phœnician Origin of the Grecian Myth ology," "Stonehenge and Druidism," "Walks and Talks Among the People," and a number of poems dating up to the very latest day he was able to hold a pen.

MR. JENNINGS, M.P., AND THE "NEW YORK HERALD."

Mr. Jennings, M.P. (says a London correspondent) has become practical conductor of the London *New York Herald*. He is not allowed to be called editor, because that is a title which Mr. Gordon Bennet reserves for himself. The London correspondent of the *Liverpool Post* says the arrangement is only a temporary one. As is well known, Mr. Jennings for a considerable time held an important post on the staff of the *Times* in the days of Mr. Delane, and in America he earned fame and fortune as editor of the *New York Times*, with which lever he assisted in delivering New York from the domination of the Tammany ring. "Mr. Gordon Bennett" (says the *Liverpool Post* correspondent) long desired to have the benefit of his services on the London edition of his paper. Mr. Jennings has now yielded against his personal inclination, and does not expect to keep at the editorial grindstone through the session."

ALPINE CLIMBING.

During the last few days several Alpine climbers, profiting by the fine weather, have ga Berlin telegram says, made mountain ascents. Mr. C. W. Mead and Mr. G. F. Woodrose, accompanied by the guides Kaufmann and Jossi, have been to the top of the Eiger, and Mr. Fischer, a schoolmaster, has ascended the Nelsen with two English pupils.

The latest advices from Mentone state that perfect weather has had a good effect upon Mr. Spurgeon's health. He has not regained his strength completely, but he goes to be able to leave Mentone in about a fortnight.

NOTICES.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE *is sent post free for any number of days to any address in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and all countries in the Postal Union, at the rate of nineteen per week, or 9s. 9d. per quarter. The* PALL MALL BUDGET, *also post free, costs for the United Kingdom 4s. 11d. per quarter; for all countries in the Postal Union 5s. 5d. per quarter; for India and China 6s. per quarter. Apply to the Manager,* PALL MALL GAZETTE, 2, NORTHUMBERLAND STREET, STRAND, W.C.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE *and* PALL MALL BUDGET *can be obtained at Neal's Library, 248, Rue de Rivoli, Paris; Galignani's Library, 224, Rue de Rivoli, Paris; and at the Kiosques facing the Grand Hotel, on the Boulevard des Capucines, and at Messrs. Hachette's chief Railway Bookstalls in France.*

Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths are inserted for 5s. each.

FOURTH EDITION.

ANOTHER VERA SASSULITCH.

THE CHIEF OF THE MOSCOW POLICE ASSASSINATED.

A Central News telegram from Paris says:—A despatch from Vienna received this morning states that the chief of the Moscow secret police—Captain Solotouchine—has been assassinated by a young female Nihilist, who has been arrested.

An Exchange Company's telegram from Paris says:—A telegram from Moscow vii Vienna says Captain Solotouchine, chief of the Secret Police, while making a descent upon a Nihilist club, was shot dead by a young woman named Olga Gontscharenko, who afterwards blew her own brains out rather than be arrested.

DEATH OF DR. DOLLINGER.

Dr. Döllinger, the leader of the Old Catholic movement, died (a Reuter's telegram from Munich says) last evening, at nine o'clock of an attack of influenza. The deceased, who had nearly completed his ninety-first year, expired quietly.

The late prelate was one of those fine heroic figures of Old Germany of which the Emperor William I. was a type, and to which men like Prince Bismarck and Count Moltke still belong. Johann Joseph Ignatius Döllinger was born at Bamberg, in Bavaria, February 28th, 1799. In 1822 he was ordained priest, and four years later, soon after his work on "The Doctrine of the Eucharist during the first Three Centuries," was published, he was called to Munich as lecturer at the University. Through his long life he has remained a citizen of the capital of Bavaria, where he laboured unweariedly in the cause of theology, history, and science. The number of his published works is very extensive, and each one of them stamped him as a leader of men. When the breach came in the Roman Catholic Church between those who upheld the infallibility of the Pope and those who would have none of it, and did not approve of the temporal power of the Holy See, it was Dr. Döllinger who held high the banner of the latter party, and who became the acknowledged leader of the Old Catholics.

Dr. Döllinger was one of those exceptions which prove the rule that a prophet is not honoured in his own country, for both the King of Bavaria and the Emperor of Germany have vied with each other in bestowing titles and decorations on the scholar, who was almost as great an historian and scientist as he was a theologian. Nor has this country been at all behind in acknowledging the services of the German thinker, for in 1871 the University of Oxford conferred on him the degree of D.C.L., and a year later Edinburgh followed with the honorary degree of LL.D. Most of Dr. Döllinger's works have been translated into English.

THE REPORT OF THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

One of the curiosities of the Act constituting the Special Commission was that it did not say to whom the Report was to be made. The Commissioners were told "to report," but Ministers forgot, in their indecent haste to put the Act through, to state to whom the Commissioners were to address their Report. The difficult question thus left open has not, we understand, been finally settled even yet. The Report was finished some little time since, and is believed to have reached the secretary from the printer's hands early this week. Two of the Commissioners are understood to take the view that, as the Report affects the conduct of members of the House of Commons, it should be addressed to the Speaker of that body. The other Commissioner holds that the usual course should be pursued, and the Report sent to the Home Office for submission to her Majesty and her advisers. The view of the majority of the Commissioners will doubtless prevail, but meanwhile it remains, we understand, in the custody of the secretary.

THE O'SHEA DIVORCE CASE.

Notice of motion has been served upon the printer and publisher of the London edition of the *New York Herald*, requiring them to show cause on Tuesday next in the Divorce Court, on the application of Captain O'Shea, why they should not be judged guilty of contempt of court in commenting upon the O'Shea divorce case, and the relative positions of the parties pending the hearing of the suit. We have already announced that a similar application will be made against the printer and publisher of the *Freeman's Journal*. Mr. George Lewis has been retained by both papers. It seems hardly possible that a case of such public interest should not be the subject of some notice, and these applications may probably lead to a decision which may guide the press as to the limits which will have to be observed.

THE TROUBLE WITH PORTUGAL.

A SETTLEMENT REPORTED.

From Lisbon comes intelligence that the difficulty with England remains in the same position. Rumours are current in that city that there may be a change of Government, as a new Cabinet might find it easier to arrive at an arrangement with England. According to a Reuter's telegram, the general impression in the lobbies of the Cortes yesterday was that the Serpa Pinto incident will be promptly settled.

In the lobby of the Portuguese House of Peers the English demands are reported to be as follows:—(1) The *status quo ante*; (2) the abandonment by Portugal of all pretensions to the Nyassa highlands; (3) the concession of a right of way by river and overland from Nyassaland to the sea. The *Times* correspondent gives this for what it may be worth.

The Exchange Telegraph Company has high authority for saying that the difficulty with Portugal has been settled for the present so far as the Shiré is concerned. The Portuguese Government insists upon the meeting of a conference with a view to arrange once for all every matter in dispute. The Exchange Telegraph Company is further authorised to contradict the statement that negotiations have been carried on between the Portuguese Minister in London and the Foreign Office. The correspondence is conducted in the ordinary diplomatic way.

Major Serpa Pinto is still so ill that his recovery is looked upon as uncertain. He will return to Madrid as soon as possible.

LORD SALISBURY'S HEALTH.

Lord Salisbury continues to improve and gain strength daily. The Hon. Schomberg M'Donnell and the Hon. S. Greville, private secretaries to the Prime Minister, have been able to leave for the South Coast to recruit their strength before resuming their duties at the Foreign Office.

MR. HERBERT GLADSTONE AND COLONEL MALLESON.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone's action against Colonel Malleson will be heard before the Under-Sheriff by a special jury at the Under Sheriff's Court in Red Lion-square on the 16th inst. The action will not be heard in the High Courts of Justice, because the defendant has put in no defence, and allowed judgment to go by default, thus admitting the publication of the libel, the subject of the action. Mr. George Lewis is acting as solicitor for Mr. Herbert Gladstone, and we believe Sir Charles Russell and Mr. Asquith will represent Mr. Gladstone. Of course the amount of the damages is the sole question for the determination of the special jury.

LATEST ABOUT THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

ITS VIRULENCE ABATING.

The returns, from the hospitals and elsewhere, are more satisfactory. Mr. Tombs, the Controller at the General Post Office, reports this morning that the telegrams received from the eastern, south-eastern, western, central, and south western districts, as well as from the City and several post offices, rapidly indicate that the influenza epidemic is subsiding, and the men are rapidly returning to duty.

THE TROOPS AND THE BANK CLERKS.

Yesterday evening it was stated at hospitals of the Foot Guards in London that there had been no more fatal cases. The staff of the Director-General at the War Office were very busy yesterday with reports from the many army stations which have suffered from the infection, but the returns are all mostly in the eastern and southern counties. Inquiries yesterday at the head offices of the leading banks elicited the fact that, without exception, they have all been affected more or less seriously by the epidemic. The epidemic has increased to an alarming extent in the Thames Valley district.

WELL-KNOWN INVALIDS.

Earl Spencer was reported to be much better yesterday. Mr. Chaplin, who had been announced to speak at a Conservative gathering at Stamford on Tuesday, will be unable, in consequence of influenza, to fulfil his engagement. The Hon. Percy Allsopp, M.P., was unable to address his constituents last night. Mr. W. Cuthbert Quilter, M.P., has had a somewhat severe attack of the influenza.

IN THE PROVINCES.

Russian influenza made itself felt in a mild form in Chesterfield, Buxton, Derby, and other parts of Derbyshire towards the end of last week. The disease has, however, spread with much severity since then. Fresh outbreaks of influenza continue to occur in the southern part of Lincolnshire. The influenza is spreading in Northampton and Northamptonshire. The disease is reported to be still prevalent at Burton, Bottesford, Braintree, Stratford, and other places. Influenza is rapidly spreading in Peterborough and in the surrounding district. Yesterday some members of Mr. Wilbrow's opera company were unable to proceed to Amsterdam with the company owing to a sudden seizure. A number of cases are reported from Ramsgate and Margate. A number of men in the Glasgow police force have been attacked by influenza of a severe type. The epidemic shows no sign of abatement in Dublin. A hundred of the metropolitan police are on the sick list.

GOOD TIMES FOR THE DOCTORS.

In many cases the doctors have been prostrated through their over-work. I know cases (says a correspondent) where practitioners are using three and four relays of horses every day, and, in some instances, their work extends from eight in the morning till midnight. Many of the younger and poorer practitioners in the suburbs will remember the influenza as giving them the first good start in life.

THE EPIDEMIC ABROAD.

There were 328 deaths in Paris yesterday, but the epidemic is on the wane in the capital. Lord Lytton and M. de Freycinet are still confined to their rooms. At Rouen thirty-six deaths were recorded on Wednesday and thirty-three on Thursday. About 5,000 cases of influenza are at present known of in Dunkirk. Prince George of Prussia, aged sixty-four, the late Emperor William's cousin, is suffering from influenza. The number of Hamburg influenza cases this week shows an increase of 410, and there have been many deaths. Signor Magliani, Italian ex-Minister of Finance, is among the latest sufferers from the influenza. The epidemic is decidedly on the increase in Constantinople. The influenza, which first made its appearance in Russia, but which, probably from climatic reasons, never assumed the malignancy subsequently characterising it in other countries, has now completely disappeared in St. Petersburg. The influenza is spreading rapidly in Athens, Piræus, and the surrounding villages. Two hundred and two deaths were registered in New York on Thursday.

THE ALASKA SEAL FISHERIES CONCESSION.

The Canadian Government's Washington agents are endeavouring to secure the Alaska Seal Fisheries concession. It is considered that this would effectually end disputes.

MEETING OF THE LIBERAL LEADERS.

The *Speaker* is responsible for the statement that a meeting of the Liberal leaders will take place at Mr. Gladstone's town residence on the Friday or Saturday preceding the meeting of Parliament for formal deliberation on the business of the coming session.

SIR C. RUSSELL ON MR. ASQUITH'S APPEAL.

Sir Charles Russell, Q.C., M.P., was the principal speaker at a Liberal demonstration held in York last evening. Replying to the complaint that the present Irish policy of the Gladstonians was not announced to the country Sir Charles said it would be the duty of the leader or the leaders of the Party, when they came to closer grips on the eve of an election, to state the details of that policy; but it was enough for public discussion to state broadly that the vital principle was the creation by delegation from the Supreme Parliament at Westminster of a legislative assembly in Ireland to deal with Irish affairs, and the creation of an Executive responsible to that Assembly.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

A report was circulated on the Paris Bourse yesterday to the effect that M. Brunet, the judicial liquidator of the Panama Canal Company, had received a long telegram from the Technical Commission, now at Panama. The contents of the telegram were said to be most encouraging.

M. RENAN'S LATEST ON CHRISTIANITY.

M. Renan has been interviewed relative to a "Life of Christ," which Père Didon is now occupied in writing, and this is what the learned Freethinker says:—"Yes, the history of Jesus is no fable, but a true history. It reaches us through a triple veil of legends; but it is not a pure invention. Christ really lived. To convince myself of that I rely but little on the Gospels, which contain many legends; but I believe what was related by St. Paul, and especially those of his writings which demonstrate clearly the existence of Jesus. The conversion of Paul is an undeniable fact, and if he had not known Jesus it appears certain he joined the Catholic sect three or four years after the death of Christ. It is not, however, in Palestine that traditions must be sought. There are none worthy of attention that have not reached us, and I am sure Père Didon is too intelligent a man to heed the childish stories told in the country. No; what one should seek in the Holy Land is not traditions, but impressions, which are, I assure you, very strong. Jerusalem, the Sea of Galilee, and the Dead Sea carry you back to the texts of the Old and New Testaments, and revive that very ancient history. In the same manner as to be able to write a good history of France, it would, in two or three thousand years—If Paris and the great towns had disappeared—be necessary to visit France; so to write a history of Jesus it is requisite to tread the ground he trod."

FATHER DAMIEN'S LADY SUCCESSOR.

The Rev. H. B. Chapman, vicar of St. Luke's, Peckham, states that his appeal made at Westminster Abbey a fortnight ago on behalf of the still unknown young lady who is going out to Molokai as nurse for the lepers there, under Father Damien's successor, has been heartily responded to. Several cases of contributions of different articles which will tend to lighten the lot of the unfortunate sufferers will shortly be sent out.

"BARRACK-LIKE" HOUSES FOR THE POOR.—A PROTEST.

A public meeting will be held in Exeter Hall next Tuesday evening, to protest against extensive clearances of small houses and the building of "barrack-like dwellings" for the working classes, and to promote the building of cottage houses not more than three stories high. Mr. Haysman will take the chair at eight o'clock, and Lady Sandhurst, the Rev. J. McNeil, Mr. Bowen Rowlands, M.P., Mr. Pickersgill, M.P., Mr. Beaufoy, M.P., Mr. J. Beal, Mr, Alderman Burke, and others are expected to speak.

"Paul Jones" will be withdrawn on Tuesday.

General Booth, of the Salvation Army, was yesterday fined 20s and costs for keeping an unregistered lodging-house in Whitechapel-road.

A Reuter's telegram from Homburg says there is no truth in the newspaper report that Queen Victoria intends visiting it next spring.

The *Figaro* of this morning says the Earl of Dudley has sold to Mr. Vanderbilt, the American millionaire, Turner's great picture, the Grand Canal at Venice, for £20,000.

About 120 women and girls engaged in the theatres accepted the invitation of Mr. William Forbes to tea yesterday, at Whitfield School-room, Drury-lane.

The Sanitary Committee of the Leicester Town Council have decided to send a man named Newbury for treatment by M. Pasteur at Paris. Newbury was bitten by a mad dog on Wednesday.

THE CLEVELAND-STREET CASE.

FURTHER HEARING OF THE CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY.

The case in which Mr. Arthur Newton, solicitor; Taylerson, his clerk; and an interpreter named De Galla, are charged with conspiracy in connection with what is known as the Cleveland-street case, again came on for hearing at the Bow-street police-court this morning. Inspector Abberline re-entered the witness-box, and was further cross-examined by Mr. C. F. Gill. He said Mr. Newton on one occasion expressed a wish that the case being heard at Marlborough-street should be proceeded with. Witness was aware of the steps which had been taken by the authorities and by the Foreign Office in connection with the Cleveland-street case. He received his instructions from the Commissioners of Police and from the Treasury. He did not know that the boys were to be discharged from the Treasury. He did not know that you would see what you could do for them?—It is very possible.

A few more questions brought Mr. Gill's cross-examination to a close. Mr. Avory briefly re-examined.

Is there any ground for the suggestion that you were disappointed that the prosecution did not obtain more publicity?—Certainly not. It was a most disagreeable matter to me, and I was very pleased that it never appeared in the paper or anything connected with it.

A question as to whether the Cleveland-street offences came within the Extradition Treaty with Berlin here arose, and Mr. Vaughan said he thought they would. Mr. Avory called attention to the fact that it was suggested that the defendants had for this reason been instrumental in getting Hammond shipped from Antwerp to America.

PARNELL v. WALTER.

AN APPLICATION AGAINST THE "TIMES."

PARTICULARS OF CIRCULATION DEMANDED.

In the Queen's Bench division this morning, before Mr. Justice Denman and Mr. Justice Wills, Mr. Lumley Smith, Q.C. (with him Mr. Graham), in the case of Parnell v. Walter and another, said that this was an appeal against an order of the Master that the defendants should make further answer to certain interrogatories that had been administered to them by the plaintiff. The matter had been before Mr. Justice Field by way of appeal from the Master, and he referred the case to the court, so that the present proceeding was really an appeal from the Master as to whether there should be further answers to the interrogatories. The defendants had paid money into court, and the defendants said that the plaintiff had not suffered any damage beyond that sum.

Mr. Justice Denman: Is that the only issue?

Mr. Smith: The only issue. Therefore, the only question is whether the plaintiff was entitled to any money beyond the sum paid into court. Under these circumstances the plaintiff had exhibited ten interrogatories to the defendants, which interrogatories were divided into two parts; the first two being in a different position to the other eight. The first two asked what the circulation of the *Times* was when the letters were inserted. It was asked how many copies of the *Times* were circulated on the 18th of April, 1887, and the 6th and 7th of July, 1888? how many copies were issued and circulated by sale or otherwise. He (Mr. Smith) admitted that a plaintiff was entitled to know whether the publication in which the alleged libel appeared had a large or a small circulation, but not to have the exact number of copies that were circulated. The *Times* had notoriously a large circulation; but the defendants declined to state the exact numbers of the paper published and circulated on the ground that they did not know the exact number, and before they could know would have to enter upon a difficult and troublesome inquiry.

The case is proceeding.

The Exchange Telegraph Company states that Mr. Parnell's action against the *Times* cannot come on for hearing next week, as it is not in the week's list.

WHAT THE "OLD MASTERS" EXHIBITION HAS DONE FOR AN OLD LADY.

Some interesting and important discoveries (says the London correspondent of the *Northern Echo*) have followed upon the matter of pictures for the exhibition of old masters now open at the Royal Academy. Among the contributions was a picture by Romney, which the owner, an old maiden lady, was exceedingly anxious to have insured for the sum of £500. She admitted that the amount seemed excessive, but the picture was a family heirloom, and she valued it at fully £500. After the private view a gentleman who saw it wrote an offer to purchase it for £1,700. This made the old lady open her eyes, and when, a day or two later, a well-known dealer offered her £4,000 she said she would take time to consider. The best known and shrewdest dealer in England has now offered her £6,000 for the canvas, but has not yet received notification of acceptance of his offer.

THE SHAM AMNESTY IN CRETE.

An interpretation of the firman signed by Chakir Pasha was published yesterday at Canea. This document (writes the correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*) cannot have any legal value, as the authority of the Sultan, even of the Porte, is wanting. It is received by the Christian population with derision as being for the most part more obscure than the original itself, and tending to increase the discontent and discord which from day to day increase in the island.

"THE LAST OF THE SERJEANTS."

The late Serjeant Robinson has been referred to as "the last of the serjeants" (writes the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Post*), but quite erroneously, there being two if not three left—in the persons of Sir John (Serjeant) Simon and Serjeant Tindal Atkinson, a County Court judge. Serjeant Robinson always made a point of attending the ceremony of "churching the judges" at St. Paul's, where he will be missed. He was a staunch Conservative, who have been a marked contrast to his brother, who while rector of St. Leonards-on-Sea, was one of the warmest supporters of Lord Brassey when as a commoner he sat for Hastings.

AN INTERESTING VOLUNTEER EXPERIMENT.

During the last few weeks there has been going forward at Hythe an experiment fraught with considerable interest to the volunteer force. It is just now the old season at Hythe, the last contingent of officers and non-commissioned officers having completed their term at the School of Musketry. In ordinary years the school has been deserted at Christmas, but this season Mr. Stanhope sanctioned a pro ect whereby the school, with all its appliances and advantages, was placed at the disposal of the volunteer force. A certain number of officers were permitted to attend from all the principal regiments in the kingdom. The offer was eagerly accepted, and for several weeks the school has been crowded with detachments of volunteer officers who have gone through the training exactly as do the officers of the regular army. Colonel Tongue, the commandant at Hythe, speaks in the highest terms of the intelligence, efficiency, and enthusiasm of the new class of pupils. They, on their part, are so delighted with their reception and the advantages received that they have ot foot a proposal to present a piece of silver to the members of the School of Musketry.

CHURCHMEN'S PROTEST AGAINST FREE SCHOOLS.

According to the London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* influential Churchmen have already sent to Lord Salisbury and Mr. Goschen a protest against the abolition of school fees. They are alarmed at the prospect of the ultimate consequences of the measure on voluntary schools, and are beseeching the Government to let it alone. It is quite possible, therefore, that Ministers may not be able to proceed with the abolition of school fees. They cannot risk a revolt of their Church supporters, and as the opposition to the proposed change is widespread, they will have to give it up.

MR. STANLEY TO WINTER AT CAIRO.

Mr. Stanley has, it is said, now determined to spend the winter at Cairo, and to return to England in the spring. This will be a great disappointment to many of his friends who are anxiously awaiting his return. He intends, it is said, to take advantage of the leisure he will obtain in Egypt by working away at his new book.

A DANTE AND BEATRICE EXHIBITION AT FLORENCE.

An interesting exhibition of women's work is to be held at Florence next May and June, as a celebration of the sixth anniversary of the loves of Dante and Beatrice. The exhibition will be opened in the Florentine Politeama on the 1st of May, and on the 9th of June there will be a picturesque Calendimaggio, or calends of May, with tableaux vivants illustrating Dante's "Vita Nuova," and intermezzos of song and dance. Besides competitions in feminine art work, concerts, &c., there will be lectures on "Italian women." For the best of these a prize will be awarded by a special jury. The competition will be open to women writers of all nations; and a literary academy will be held in which only Italian authoresses may take part. A special tribune in honour of Beatrice will receive all the editions and illustrations of the "Vita Nuova" sent to be exhibited, and all writings or objects relating to Beatrice. Strangers will also be admitted to this special competition.

THE LATE EMPRESS LYING IN STATE.

THE SCENE IN THE SCHLOSS CHAPEL.

When the Empress Frederick arrived at Berlin yesterday she hastened to the Schloss Chapel, before its doors were opened to the general stream of privileged visitors, and spent some time in silent sorrow beside the body of her deceased mother-in-law, on whose bier she also laid a splendid wreath of choice Italian flowers. To the piles of such affectionate and reverential offerings, which fill the chapel and almost bury the Imperial bier, have now been added wreaths of immortelles from Queen Victoria and the Prince and Princess of Wales. The former is inscribed, "A mark of true affection and sincere friendship from her sister and friend Victoria R.," while the other dedication runs, "A mark of sincere affection and respect from Albert Edward and Alexandra." Similar souvenirs, have been deposited in the chapel on behalf of most of the crowned heads of Europe.

It can therefore, well be imagined what an almost overpowering perfume assailed the privileged visitors yesterday from ten to four streamed slowly through the chapel to see the late Empress lying in state. Contrary to expectation, the coffin was still left open, exposing to view the body of the Empress. Placed in front of the altar, the coffin rested on a catafalque sloping slightly towards the spectator, over which was thrown a sumptuous pall of purple velvet edged with ermine, and throwing into harmonious relief the mantle of saffron satin, likewise ermine bordered, which descended from the bosom of the Empress in ample sweep over the foot of her coffin. The bridal appearance almost of the august dead was sustained by the corsage of white satin and the graceful lace drapery of the head and face, which looked as fresh, as pallid, as natural, as moments had suddenly been transformed into very pale marble. Such was the appearance of the Imperial corpse as it lay there exposed to the view of a ceaseless but silent stream of gazers, with all the now discarded but still symbolical insignia of its one Royal rank disposed around on velvet tabourets and amid rows of mute watchers, grey-veiled ladies who had loved and tended the Empress in her life, as well as at her death, chamberlains, private secretaries, household officers, and towering sentinels with drawn swords. Add to this the colours and the perfumes of all the gardens of Italy and the tropics, filling as with a strong incense the huge and circular chapel, suggesting a richly-decorated dome of St. Paul's, and some idea will be got of the scene presented yesterday by the ceremonious lying in state of the late Empress.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S REPRESENTATIVE.

We are authorised to say that the Prince of Wales had deputed his equerry, Colonel Stanley Clarke, to represent his Royal Highness at the obsequies of the late Empress Augusta of Germany—but owing to his not being informed of the early date of the ceremony Colonel Clarke was unable to arrive in Berlin in time.

THE LITTLE KING OF SPAIN.

The King has passed a quiet afternoon, says a Reuter's telegram from Madrid last night, and his condition is more satisfactory. He has been able to take a little soup and wine, and the medical opinions are now more favourable. A great number of persons called at the palace during the day to inquire after his Majesty's health.

The Queen Regent was seized with a fainting fit this morning at the time when the physicians arrived for a consultation. Her Majesty, however, was soon restored.

A Reuter's telegram despatched from Madrid at half past six this morning says:—A further official bulletin issued at two o'clock states that the King continues to be tranquil, without any symptoms of collapse.

The Paris *Evenement* publishes this morning the result of a conversation which its representative in Madrid had with the well-known banker Señor Calrado. Señor Calrado said although reports to the contrary were being issued from the Royal Palace the condition of the child-King of Spain was a very desperate one, because his illness had now reached the last stages of tubercular meningitis.

A Reuter's telegram, despatched from Madrid at nine o'clock this morning, says:—The condition of the young King of Spain last night was generally more favourable. The Royal patient slept at intervals, and was able to take a little soup. Mass was celebrated at two o'clock this morning in the Queen's private chapel, all the members of the Royal family attending, with the exception of the Queen Regent, who remained at her son's bedside.

THE EMPEROR BOYCOTTS A NEWSPAPER.

The Emperor William, to mark his displeasure at the manner in which his name has been introduced into the electoral contest at Bielefeld, where Baron Hammerstein, editor of the *Kreuz Zeitung*, has come forward as a candidate, has given orders that that newspaper shall no longer be taken at any of the Royal Palaces, or allowed to lie in the reading-rooms.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE AT CHARING-CROSS STATION.

Shortly after noon to-day a gentleman attempted suicide by shooting himself in Charing-cross railway station. He was carried in an unconscious state to the Charing-cross Hospital.

THE ADVANCES IN THE PRICE OF COAL.

The question as to who are responsible for, and obtaining the greatest advantage from, the recent marked advances which have taken place in the price of all kinds of fuel is now being discussed in the largest consuming centres, and in mining districts as well. Taking the metropolis, it appears that coal now delivered there is higher by 5s. per ton than it was in July and before the City dues of 1s. 1d. per ton were reduced to 1d. A working miner in a large coal mining centre says that in getting the principal seam the advance of 30 per cent. on wages, about which so much has been said, will not amount to 9d. a ton to the men, and he states that, including the increased wages and the additional cost of mining material, the total addition will not reach more than 1s. 6d. per ton, while the price of coal has gone up fully 5s. per ton, and in several instances even more. The seam have been getting coal from 7ft. to 8ft. 6in. in thickness at about 1s. 3d. per ton, and this seams from 2s. to 3s. according to their thickness; so that an advance of 30 per cent. on these rates, it is asserted, cannot in no way to do with the present high price of coal, even with the additional cost of mining material. The mine owners as yet have not expressed any opinion on the subject.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC FRENCHMAN'S DREAMS.

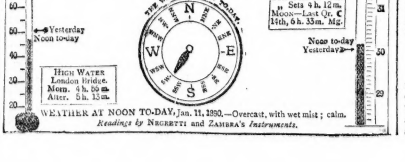
The French idea of turning the desert of Sahara into an inland sea with fertile shores has (says a Paris telegram) been once more revived—on paper. M. Gromier, president of the Union Mediterranean, unfolds the following ambitious scheme for opening up Central Africa to trade and civilisation:—Firstly, an inland Sahara sea connecting Gabes with Figuig, by way of Laghouat; secondly, a Sahara railway from Algiers to Timbuctoo; thirdly, a railway from Timbuctoo to St. Louis, Senegal, and to Brazzaville, in the Congo district. M. Gromier believes that these dreams will be realised some day by France.

A RUSSIAN JOURNAL TO SOME LONDON DAILIES.

The *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* replies to-day to the articles recently published by some London morning papers concerning what it describes as the violation of the Treaty of Berlin by the Bulgarian Government in issuing the new loan. The semi-official journal says:—"We do not care to enter into an academic discussion on this point. The journals in question, if they treated the matter with common fairness, would admit that the very existence of the Sophia Government is a violation of the Treaty of Berlin, and that Article 21 of that instrument formally withholds the faculty of concluding a loan under the conditions on which it has taken that step."

A RUMOUR FROM RIO DE JANEIRO.

The *Figaro* publishes despatches this morning from Rio de Janeiro which show the Brazilian Government to be in a state of constant fear. Presumably they dread attacks from the provinces rather than from the capital itself, because it is stated they have perfect control over the army and navy.


THERMOMETER.
FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY.
BAROMETER.
South England (with London and Channel).—South-westerly winds, light; dull, rain at times.
THE WIND AT NOON TO-DAY.
Sun Rises 8h. 5m. Sets 4h. 12m.
Moon—Last Qr. 6 10h, 6 h. 33m. M.
Yesterday Noon to-day
Noon to-day Yesterday
HIGH WATER London Bridge, 0h. 6m. A. Aitet. 5h. 13m.
WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY. Jan. 11, 1890.—Overcast, with wet mist; calm.
Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S Instruments.

THE MONEY MARKET.

One o'clock.

HOME RAILWAYS AND FOREIGN STOCKS STEADY.—AMERICANS DULL.—LITTLE FRESH BUSINESS.

In the open market there is a continued demand for money, and as the supply does not appear to be anything like abundant, 5 per cent. and upwards is paid for advances, according to the period for which they are obtained. The discount rate remains at 4½ to 4¾ per cent. for three months' bank paper. The market next week is likely to have a trying time of it, as in addition to the Stock Exchange settlement which commences on Monday large repayments fall due at the Bank of England. These loans will no doubt have to be largely renewed.

There is naturally little disposition to enter into fresh speculative transactions on the Stock Exchange with the settlement so close at hand and markets generally present a dull appearance. Somewhat of a squeeze is expected on Monday, but operators have had a long time in which to prepare, and the difficulty may not be so great as is expected. Consols are quiet, without movement, while in the Home Railway market the changes are slight, though the tone is good, and the majority of the movements are favourable. Foreign Stocks are mostly a trifle better, Spanish showing a recovery of ¾. The premium on gold at Buenos Ayres is advised as having fallen to 130¾ per cent. The American railway market is still feeling the effects of the Philadelphia and Reading announcement, and values are nearly all lower with a disinclination to do business. Trunks and Mexican Railway issues are quiet without material alteration.

A protest against the re-election of Mr. Corbin to the presidency of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company has been cabled to Messrs. J. Pierpont Morgan and Co. by Mr. Henry Villard, Lower Welsh, and J. Wanamaker, on behalf of the shareholders, and signed by about thirty of the leading firms of stockbrokers and dealers on the Stock Exchange. Mr. Corbin, they say, has forfeited his claim to the confidence of the shareholders, by reason of the misstatements as to the financial condition of the company which he has from time to time made to those largely interested in the property. The election takes place on Monday.

The directors of the Central Argentine Railway Company have decided to increase the capital of the company by the issue of 450,000 additional shares of £5 each, and the conversion and increase of the debenture debt of the Company.

The Buenos Ayres and Rosario Railway Company (Limited) announces the issue of 100,000 extension shares of £10 each, which will be offered in the first instance to the existing shareholders.

Major Jones, late K.A. (for many years occupying a prominent position on the staff of the Armstrong Company), has joined the board of the Hotchkiss Ordnance Company, in the place of Sir Robert Bright. Lieutenant-General Sir John Stokes has been appointed chairman of the Hotchkiss Company, in the room of Sir Edward Thornton, who has resigned the post of chairman, continuing as director.

RAILWAY, INSURANCE, AND OTHER DIVIDENDS.—The Sheffield Railway Company, at the rate of 3½ per cent. on the Ordinary, and 1¾ per cent. on the Deferred. For the second half of 1888 the dividend on the Ordinary was 3½ per cent.; the Stock Conversion and Investment Trust (Limited) 20 per cent. for the year; the Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company an interim of 4s. per share; the Distillers Company (Limited) an interim at the rate of 8 per cent.; the Dublin Distilleries Company at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum; the Peel River Land and Mineral Company 2½ per cent., making 4½ per cent. for the year; Devas, Routledge, and Co. (Limited) at the rate of 7½ per cent., Eley Brothers (Limited), 40s. per share.

The following are the latest changes compared with yesterday's closing:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved*:—District ¼, Caledonian, Brighton Deferred, Sheffield Deferred, and North British Preference ½ each. *Receded*:—Metropolitan, North British Deferred, and South Eastern Deferred ⅜.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Rises*:—Spanish Four per Cents., Greek 1881, and Uruguay Bonds ¼ each, Portuguese ⅜, and Peruvian 1870, ⅝. *Lower*:—Hungarian Gold ⅜, and Egyptian Unified ⅛.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.—*Improved*:—Denver Ordinary, Erie shares, and Norfolk and Western Preference ½. *Lower*:—Denver Preference, Lake Shore, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Erie Second Mortgage, Northern Pacific Preference, and Mexican Central Bonds ¼, Central Pacific Milwaukee and St. Paul Reading and Union Pacific shares ¼ each.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Higher*:—Mexican First Preference ½, and Lombardo-Venetian ⅜. *Rallies*:—Grand Trunk Second Preference ⅜, the Third Preference ⅝, Great Western ⅛, and the Guaranteed ⅜.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Improved*:—Ottoman Bank and Rio Tinto 1-16. *Receded*:—De Beers 1-16.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The market opened firm with a fair demand. Probable sales 8,000 or 10,000 bales. Futures are two points up.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.			Chat. Preference	108¾	9
Consols(2½), money	99⅞	7	North Western	170⅞	80½
Do. account	99⅞	⅜	South Western	207½	8½
Do. 1903	99⅝	¾	Manchester & Sh.	58	⅜
2¾ per Cent	99⅛	5	Do. A	19¼	50½
Local Loan Stock	102⅝	⅜	Met. Consolidated	83¾	⅜
India 3½ per Cent	107½	¼	Do. District	31	⅛
Do. 4½ per Cent	112	2	Midland	136½	⅜
Egyptian Guar.	104¼	2½	North British Pref.	78	¾
Met. B.L. Wks. 1½	112¾	13	Do. Def.	64½	⅜
Do. 5 Scrip	102	xd	North Eastern	173½	⅜
Birmingham Corp.	103¾	11	North Staffords	108	⅜
Liverpool	112	⅝	South Eastern	152	6
			Do. Deferred	135	⅜
FOREIGN STOCKS.			Taff Vale, 1332	93	9
Argent. 6 pc. 1111	87⅜	5½			
Do. 5 pc. Scrip	83¾	⅜	**FOREIGN RAILWAYS.**		
Do. Debentures	98	5	Canada Pacific	79¾	⅜
Austrian Gold	92	4	Can. Pacific Shares	57	⅜
Do. Silver	72	4 xd	Chic. Mil. and St. P.	71½	⅜
Braz. Scrip 1st, 4½	77	⅜	Denver & R. Grande	10¾	13⅜
Do. 3rd Pref.	9⅝	8 5/16	Do. Pref.	51	⅝
Do. 2nd Pref.	99½	100⅜	Illinois Shares	122½	3⅝
Costa Rica A	91	3 xd	Lake Shore	20½	⅛ xd
Do. B.	88	90 xd	Louisiana & Nash.	83⅜	⅜
Egypt. State Dom.	102¾	⅜	Mex. Cen. New 5s	71¾	⅜ xd
Do. Unified	93½	⅜	Minn. Can. & Texas	11	⅝
Do. Preference	103½	⅜	N.Y. Cen. Shares	110¾	13⅜
Do. Daira Sa'eh	88½	⅝	New York Ont.	27½	⅜
French 5 pc.	106¾	7 xd	Erie Shares	27⅛	⅜
Do. 3% pc. Rnte	80¾	6	Do. Sec. Mort.	103½	⅛
Greek 6 pc. 1881	90½	1½ xd	Norf. & W. Pref.	68⅜	⅜
Hong Gold Rentes	92½	¼ xd	Northern Pacific	70	7
Italian	93¾	¼ xd	North Pacific Pref.	76	⅜
Mexican 6 pc. 1888	93½	4¼ xd	Pennsylvania Sh.	54⅜	5⅛
Peruvian 6 pc.	15¾	1½	Philad. Read. Sh.	13⅞	⅜
Do. 5 pc.	15¾	⅜	1st Preference	71⅜	2½
Portuguese 3 pc.	23½	⅜ xd	Union Pacific A	61¾	⅜
Do. 1st Series	63⅝	⅜ xd	Wabash Pref. Series	35¾	⅜
Russian 6 pc. 1871	93	⅜ xd	Do. Debentures	89¾	⅜
Russian 5 pc.	104½	⅜ xd	Grand Trunk Ord	10⅜	⅛
Spanish 4 pc.	70¾	⅜	Do. First Pref.	73½	⅜
Turkish 1858	20¾	⅜	Do. Second Pref.	20¾	⅜
Series A	20	⅜	Do. Third Pref.	8¾	⅜
Series B	22½	⅜	Do. Guaranteed	79½	6½
Series D	19¾	⅜	Mexican Ordinary	37⅜	8
4½ pc. Lots	91½	⅝	Do. First Pref.	81½	½
5 pc. Defence	103¾	1½	Do. Second Pref.	73	⅜
6 pc. Priority	93	7	Obl. do. Gd. Pref.	77	⅜
Uruguay Unified	73½	2½ xd	Lombardo-Venet	12½	⅜
Virginia Funded	41	6 xd	Nitrate Railway	21½	⅜
Ute. 3½ pc.	207	8			
BRITISH RAILWAYS.			**BANKS.**		
Caledonian	127	⅝	Alliance Bank	131½	16⅝
Great Eastern	51½	⅜	City Bank	22¾	3⅝
Great Northern	125	7	Consolidated Bank	8⅛	9
Ditto A	103¾	10⅜	Imperial Ottoman	11 3/16	8/16
Great Western	170½	⅜	London and County	93¾	3½
Holland Bunded	99¼	7⅜	Union of London	42	⅜
Lanc. and York.	124½	5⅜	London and West	73½	4½
Brighton Ordinary	161	3	London Joint Stock	94	⅜
Brighton A	161	⅜	National Prov.	56	⅜
Chatham Ordinary	22¾	3⅛	Stand. Bank S. A.	68⅝	9⅜

MINES.					
Indian Consolidated	3/8	17			
Mysore Reefs	9/16	15/16			
Oregonian	2	⅛			
Cape Copper	4½	xd			
Namaqua	2⅛	⅛ xd			
Mashaual Barry	7⅛	⅛			
Rio Tinto	13	1-16			
Montana Gl. Silver	1 1/16	3/16 xd			
Deflocrs new shares	12½	⅞			
Sa. Rica Reefs	28⅜	9			
TELEGRAPHS & TELEPHONES.					
Anglo-American	5⅞	3			
Do. Pref.	87½	8⅜			
Brazilian Submarine	104½	⅜			
Direct Unit. States	20⅜	⅜			
Eastern	14	⅜			
Eastern Extension	13⅝	1⅜			
National Telephone	1½	⅛			
Globe Teleg. Trust	89½	⅞			
TRAMWAYS, ETC.					
London Gen. Om.	133	⅜			
London Street	14	⅛			
London Tramways	13	⅜			
North Metropolitan	170½	11½			
WATERWORKS.					
Chelsea Waterworks	6⅞	xd			
East London	211	13			
Grand Junction	153	20			
West	179	81			
Lambeth	6	xd			
New River, New	154	9			
Sthwrk & Vauxhall	107	72			
W. Middlesex	211	4			
GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT.					
Gaslight & Coke A	230	5			
Imp. Continental	215	18			
South Metro. A	153	5			
Do. B	153	5			
Do. C	153	50			
London Electric	2½	4			
Metropolitan	4¾	5			
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Allcopp	8⅛	⅜			
Guinness and Co.	237½	10			
Hotchkiss	7	¼			
Bryants & May	11¼	1⅜			
Spratt's Patent	8¾	⅛			
Liverpool Nitrate	15	15			
Imp. Ottoman Bank	21	⅛			
Salt Union Shares	10⅛	⅜			
P and O. Steam	—	—			
Royal Mail Steam	71	4			
Nat. Discount Co.	12	⅜			
Hudson's Bay	19¾	⅜			
Suez Canal	90	½ xd			
Ezna & Wind. Oasis	13	2½			
London and Sa. K.	31	7			

The following are quotations of securities receiving attention at present, and not given in our list above:—

Bell's Asbestos	16½	⅛	Lisbon Berlyn	30	100
Sanforge	8⅛	7	Oceana Land	1¾	⅛
Tempera Water	11⅜	12	Sallenaf Nitrate	5	⅛
Cigars Suburbans	11½	⅛	Transvaal Land	1½	16/32
Jump r's Gold	12⅛	13	G. F. or S. Africa	8⅞	9⅛
Jubilee	0⅛	⅛	Exploring Co.	18½	19½
Salisbury	11½	⅛	Rathmell's Exploration	4⅛	4 9/32
Ruby	1½	¼ pm	Southern Land	⅞	⅞ pm

MOUSSA BEY AND THE POWERS.

The representatives of several of the Great Powers at Constantinople have made to the Sultan's secretary representations to the effect that the recent trial of Moussa Bey was not satisfactory, and they presented a memorial showing the matters on which they thought that partiality had been shown to the accused. It is expected, the *Standard* correspondent says, that Moussa will again be put on his trial to answer some portions of the original indictment

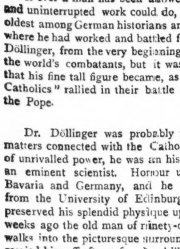
TO-DAY'S TITTLE TATTLE.

If ever a man has been allowed to do to the end all that a life of serious and uninterrupted work could do, it was Dr. Döllinger, the greatest and the oldest among German historians and theologians who has just died at Munich, where he had worked and battled for his cause for nearly seventy years. Dr. Döllinger, from the very beginning of his career, stood in the front rank among the world's combatants, but it was only in the beginning of the "seventies" that his fine tall figure became, as it were, the centre round which the "Old Catholics" rallied in their battle against the doctrine of the infallibility of the Pope.

⁂

Dr. Döllinger was probably the greatest authority in Germany in all matters connected with the Catholic Church, but besides being a theologian of unrivalled power, he was an historian second only to Professor Ranke, and an eminent scientist. Honour upon honour was conferred upon him in Bavaria and Germany, and he held also the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Edinburgh. Simple in all his habits, Dr. Döllinger preserved his splendid physique up to the very last, and not more than a few weeks ago the old man of ninety-one might be seen almost daily taking long walks into the picturesque surroundings of Munich, till an attack of influenza carried him off after a few days' illness.

⁂



The accompanying portrait of Rowland Hill is traced from what his son, Mr. Pearson Hill, considers the best likeness. "The memorial bust in Westminster Abbey may or may not," says Mr. Hill, "be a good work of art, but it is not at all a good likeness. Neither is the one in the City, nor yet that in the Postoffice at Birmingham. The best bust is that by Mr. Brock, A.R.A., which stands in the market place at Kidderminster."

⁂

I suppose every "masher" will invest in one of the sumptuous portfolios *de luxe* which has been issued by Mr. George Edwardes, of the Gaiety Theatre. I am not a "masher," but Mr. Edwardes has forwarded me one of these elegant trifles, which I suppose cost about the price of a stall. It contains a variety of coloured plates representing Miss Farren, Miss Lind, Miss Grey, Miss Hood—the gentlemen are of inferior interest—as they appear in the burlesque of "Ruy Blas and the Blasé Roué." These plates are enclosed in covers of red silk—which is sumptuousness indeed!

⁂

Perhaps the most beautiful of the wreaths which have been sent from the London to be laid on the coffin of the dead Empress of Germany is that which the Association of German Governesses have just despatched. It measured a yard across, and was made entirely of violets and lilies of the valley, the long white ribbons bearing in silver letters the inscription: "Unserer vielgeliebten Kaiserin die deutschen Lehrerinnen in England." It was quite touching to notice how many of the London members of the association, on hearing the announcement of the Empress's death, came at once to the headquarters of the Association in Bryanston-square, from which the German flag is flying half-mast high, to add, unasked, a contribution to the funds for sending a last token of affection and patriotism to the lady who has always sympathized with the struggles of the German governesses in England.

⁂

I hear that *Tinsley's Magazine*, which has been showing considerable signs of fresh vigour of late, is in the market, and might be secured by any enterprising individual who cared to spend one half, or even one quarter, the sum its present owners have spent in pushing it to the front.

⁂

Amélie Rives, the young American authoress, who spent several weeks in London last season, has been endeavouring ever since to get rid of the taste of our over-civilization. Together with her husband, Mr. Chanter, she has been luxuriating in the Algerian sunlight; but she is already on the wing back to Paris by the Riviera, where, I hope, she will stay till the influenza epidemic loses its virulence.

⁂

The tendency to luxuriousness in cooking which the French encourage by using silver saucepans has reached as far as nickel here; and a good many solid nickel cooking utensils are taking the place of copper in kitchens of the rich. A half-pint saucepan of nickel costs 6*s.* 6*d.* There is a considerable difference between this and what would be paid for the same article in silver, although a large saucepan, even in nickel, costs several pounds. Hot-water cans are also made of nickel.

⁂

Sandow is a very pleasant man personally, and speaks English excellently. He tells a funny tale how he obtained an admirable advertisement in Amsterdam, and a valuable present into the bargain, by a very simple *modus operandi*. Amsterdam is a city in which strength-testing machines in plenty be; and Sandow, having duly deposited his coin, pulled or pushed with such terrific force that each apparatus he experimented on was put out of gear. The police were told off to watch the machines, and arrest their violator. Sandow was detected red-handed at his little game, and marched off to the offices of the machine proprietors. They, learning who their tormentor was, humbly besought him to leave their property alone, and presented him with a valuable jewelled pin. I asked Sandow if he had acted similarly in London, but he told me he could find no such machines about the metropolis.

⁂

In "Humorous Poems of the Century," sent me by Mr. Walter Scott the other day, Mr. Ralph H. Caine, the editor, inserts in his preface a reply he received from the Rev. C. L. Dodgson, of Oxford, whose name has always been supposed identical with Lewis Carroll, author of "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland," &c. Mr. Dodgson avows in his letter that he has "never put his name to any such pieces as are named by Mr. Caine. His published writings are exclusively mathematical, and would not be suitable for such a volume as Mr. Caine proposes to edit." Is this also, Mr. Caine pertinently asks, a touch of his quality? Such an ambiguous answer to what is sometimes far from being a question to gratify mere curiosity is not without precedent, and quite recently a communication by an appreciative and sympathetic reader, addressed to the writer of two noteworthy volumes—an autobiography, and its sequel—published a few years ago, evoked a somewhat similar reply to the above from the author's daughter, in which it was stated that she "knew nothing of the books to which you refer, and I do not think my father, if he were able to write to you, would help you; for I am not aware that my father's *name has appeared on the title-page of any book* save one written some years ago." Quite truthful, and suggestively evasive!

⁂

"Acquaintance with the handwriting of persons of interesting individuality or outstanding capabilities tends to the acceptance of the view" (writes a correspondent) "that handwriting affords, in some measure at least, an indication of temperament and character. Everybody is familiar with Mr. Gladstone's almost perpendicular, strong, and decisive penmanship, or his postcard replies, which contain either *mulium in parvo* or adroitly conceal what it was the purpose of the querist to bring to light. In his lightly formed and shaky characters—in straggling arrangement the direct antithesis of the ex-Premier's hand—Lord Salisbury gives evidence of a slight nervousness—a feature equally apparent in the handwriting of Lord Wolseley, which is a somewhat surprising characteristic in a soldier of the swift and unerring decision of purpose of the distinguished General. Mr. Balfour's penmanship, daintily small and evenly and closely written, evinces methodical habits and academic culture; while that of Mr Michael Davitt, well formed, distinct, and business-like, betokens a mind of quick and lucid perception. Lord Randolph Churchill writes a singularly neat hand, which betrays a tinge of dilettantism on the part of the penman."

Ford's Pianos.—25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15*s.* per month (Second-hand, 10*s.* 6*d.* per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 64, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO HOMBURG.

The British Ambassador at Berlin, Sir Edward Malet, has, it is stated, taken a villa at Homburg for Queen Victoria. The place has been hired for the whole of the summer, though her Majesty's stay, as at present arranged, is only to extend over six weeks. The Empress Frederick and her daughters Princesses Victoria and Margaret will be at Homburg during her Majesty's sojourn. The Emperor William, the Grand Duke of Hesse, and other relatives are also expected to pay a visit to the Queen during her residence in the Taunus mountains.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes:—It is said by those about the Court that the rheumatism from which her Majesty suffers has been of late very troublesome, and that the variations of climate in this winter have made it more acute, so that the projected journey to Homburg is regarded by her Majesty's advisers with great satisfaction, though they believe that the proposed stay of three weeks is insufficient. I have heard to-day that regret has been expressed in a high quarter that the Queen is not advised to try the effect of a visit to Buxton or Bath. At the latter place great improvements have been carried out, but it is said that at both places there is no residence suitable for the retirement desired by the Queen; and also it is remarked that her Majesty generally derives benefit from the thorough change of scene involved in a visit to the Continent.

WHITMAN'S WELCOME TO THE NEW REPUBLIC.

Walt Whitman has written the following characteristic ode to the new Republic of Brazil:—

Welcome, Brazilian brother, thy ample place is ready;
A loving hand—a smile from the North—a sunny instant hail!
(Let the future care for itself, where it reveals its troubles, impediments
Ours, ours the present three, the democratic aim, the acceptance and the faith.)
To thee to-day our reaching arm, our turning neck—to thee from us the expectant eye,
Thou cluster free! thou brilliant, lustrous star! thou, learning well
The true lesson of a nation's light in the sky,
(More shining than the Cross, more than the Crown,)
The height to be superb humanity.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S NATIONAL PARTY.

It would be a mistake to suppose (writes the London correspondent of the *Northern Echo*) because Mr. Chamberlain has not recently made public reference to his idea of a National party, that he has therefore abandoned it. In a private letter recently sent home he still harps on the theme, and in his confident, impetuous manner, argues in favour of its practicability. It is a very fascinating idea, so attractive as not to be new.

ENGLISH CAPITAL IN AMERICA.

A Central News telegram from New York says:—The *Sun* this morning states that ten millions of dols. of English capital is now being invested in the Pennsylvania oil wells, with a view to rivalling the Standard Company's pipe line system. The *Sun* also asserts that an alliance has been formed among individual producers of oil to resist the Standard Company.

CURIOUS ACCIDENT TO A MOTHER AND CHILD.

A curious accident happened to a woman named Dickson at Airdrie on Thursday. She was leaving a stair-head when one of the stones on which she stepped gave way, and she fell through with a child in her arms and was suspended by the shoulders. Neither was seriously injured, but the woman sustained a severe nervous shock.

MR. CUNINGHAME GRAHAM ON SPAIN'S FUTURE.

Mr. Cuninghame Graham, M.P., concludes a series of letters in the *Labour Elector* on a recent trip to Spain as follows:—"Spain is, in my opinion, in spite of railways, &c., gradually returning to the state it was in at the middle of the last century. No matter that submarine boats are being invented, no matter that among her sons she has men unrivalled as novelists, dramatists, poets, orators—Spain is becoming desperate. Taxes grind the people to the dust. Corruption in official circles is more flagrant than ever. Emigration is assuming gigantic proportions. Villages are deserted. Provincial trade has fallen, in some instances, to a third, in rateable value during the last five years. Government officials seem to think that the State exists only for their benefit. Spanish products are falling off both in quantity and quality. Education is at a low ebb. Thousands cannot read and write. Schoolmasters with diplomas are reported to be going to close their schools if their arrears are not paid up. All this is happening from the invisible desire of the rival political parties at Madrid to keep up a large army in order that they may go on plundering. What is to be done? I see no hope but in the adoption of Socialism. I see little or no chance of this, as the people are so ignorant. What I do see and hear, though, is universal discontent; murmurs both loud and deep; disgust at the folly and greed of politicians; trade societies forming on all sides; Socialist papers obtaining a larger and larger circulation in every town; a wish in all men's minds that something should happen—even an earthquake."

A BISHOP ON THE DREAM OF CHRISTIAN REUNION.

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, in his address to the clergy and laity of his diocese on the work of the year 1889 and the state of Church questions, makes touching reference to the dream of a reunion of the Christian Churches. He relates how he had formerly held private conference, "not without due authorization," with the representatives of one of the great religious bodies that do not belong to the Church of England on this subject. He was profoundly impressed with the friendly and Christian tone of the meeting, and says the remembrance of it will never leave him. "But," he says, "what was the upshot? That we parted, amid expressions of the deepest and truest friendliness, with the profound conviction on both sides that, so far as we were then permitted to see, anything like reunion was not possible. The question of Orders was the chasm over which we could cast no bridge. And so, I sincerely believe, it will be found in every real theological discussion of the subject—until the time when, it may be, God may so far draw the sides of the chasm together that the bridge may at last be made. Meanwhile, let us hope and let us pray."

THE RATING OF ADVERTISEMENT STATIONS.

On Thursday the Assessment Committee of Camberwell heard a number of appeals against the rating of advertisement stations in Camberwell. Mr. W. H. Blanch, assessment surveyor, of 62, Ludgate-hill, who appeared for numerous appellants, argued that the assessments of the advertisement stations should stand by themselves, and not, as had been the practice, be joined to the assessment of the premises for rating purposes, which would, Mr. Blanch contended, render the occupier liable for inhabited house duty, water rates, &c. After a long and exhaustive argument, the Assessment Committee decided against the overseers and in favour of the appeal.

A HANDSOME GIFT TO HARVARD.

Mr. Jacob Schiff, of New York, has (a Central News telegram says) given £10,000 to Harvard University to found a museum for the study of the literature, history, and relics of Semitic peoples. It is stated that there is no such institution at present in existence.

A GIFT BY MR. THOMAS COOK.

Mr. Thomas Cook, of Leicester, the well-known tourist agent, has signified through the deacons of the Baptist Chapel at Melbourne, Derbyshire, his native place, that he has decided to build there thirteen cottages and a mission room. The cottages are to be rent-free for the use of aged and deserving people of the town. He desires that the work of building shall commence at once, and that the cottages shall be as near as possible to the house wherein he was born.

THE CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP.

A telegram from Havannah to-day says:—Yesterday's game in the match between Gunsberg and Tchigorin was a giuoco-piano opening. Tchigorin got the worst of it at the commencement, but, the opponent somewhat relaxing his attention, later on the former succeeded in turning the tables upon him by very good play, and won the game in fifty moves.

A HEBREW PRAYER BOOK FOR THE BLIND.

The *Jewish Chronicle* says that Mr. H. Frees, who is afflicted with blindness, has rendered a signal service to his Jewish fellow-sufferers (with the assistance of the Rev. Isaac Samuel) by preparing for them a Hebrew Prayer-book according to Braile's well-known system. The difficulties presented by the Hebrew alphabet, with its vowel points, have been remarkably well overcome.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Fellows, the only surviving daughter of Sir Rowland Hill, had an "At Home" at her house on Haverstock-hill, in celebration of the Penny Post Jubilee. There was a large gathering of members of the Hill family and personal friends.

"CLEANING SILVER."—All difficulty in keeping silver, electro-plate, &c., untarnished and with a brilliant polish, may be obviated by using GODDARD'S NON-MERCURIAL PLATE POWDER. Sold everywhere, in boxes 1*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, and 4*s.* 6*d.* Four Gold Medals awarded.

LORD SALISBURY AS A BISHOP MAKER.

A PROTEST FROM THE "RECORD."

"As it is clear that a considerable number of Bishops must be appointed in the near future, the *Record* conceives it to be a duty to speak out out on the subject. "If," it says, "Lord Salisbury proposes to fill these bishoprics upon the same principle as he has followed since the last general election, he is not only preparing evil times for the Church, but he is involving himself in political troubles, the nature and extent of which he probably little contemplates. When Lord Salisbury became Prime Minister, as it was of course not forgotten that his own views, at any rate as a young man, had been strongly High Church, and it was whispered that domestic influences in the same direction were potent, and likely to be strenuously used. It was hoped, however, that the judgment of mature years, which had so conspicuously added to his practical value as a statesman, would not desert him in the delicate task of advising the Queen as to Church appointments, and that at best there would be an impartial bestowal of posts of responsibility and power as between the different schools of Churchmen. Experience has not justified this expectation. There have been very few mitres to distribute, but in the bestowal of other Church patronage there has been no attempt to preserve, as it were, the equilibrium. High Churchmen, more or less extreme, have been thrust forward on every possible occasion into every possible preferment with a persistency and zeal which not even Mr. Gladstone's lamentable misuse of power from 1880 to 1885 outdid. The result has been deplorable. There has been a remarkable growth of the conviction that the Church of England is given over to sacerdotalism, and that there is no place for Protestantism but in Dissent. Moderate men have been made to feel that they are coldly regarded by those in power, and that their hope of promotion, no matter how long or how eminent their service, is remote. Naturally there has been an ever-increasing dissatisfaction amongst Evangelical Churchmen, and accounts are constantly reaching us of meetings, especially in Yorkshire and Lancashire, at which this dissatisfaction finds expression in loud and even bitter complaint. It is no exaggeration to say that if there were a general election this month the state of feeling is such that Lord Salisbury's Church appointments would cost the Unionist party thousands of votes. We do not defend the logic of this sequence, but we roughly state a fact the truth of which we are in the best possible position to verify. No one who has watched Lord Salisbury's course doubts his desire to do what is right, and it is difficult to believe that so sagacious a man can fail to see what is needed. We want Bishops who, whether they belong to any Church party or not, are Protestants. There are High Church Protestants and there are Low Church Protestants, but both alike—and this is the essential matter—understand and loyally accept the historical position of our Church as anti-Roman and Reformed. Secondly, we want Bishops who understand Biblical criticism. It surely ought to be known by this time that the stress of the conflict between the Church of Christ and its many enemies is moving away from questions of ritual mummery to the far more vital issues of the existence of a Divine revelation, and the right of the different parts of the Bible to be regarded as inspired. We want Bishops who can lead and instruct us in these great matters, and thus we want Bishops who possess character and experience, and who reflect the feelings, tastes, and tone of ordinary Englishmen of education and refinement. The priestly type which has been so much cherished among the clergy of late years is nearly powerless to influence English life, and is unsuited for the religious oversight of an English county."

MANCHESTER CREMATION SOCIETY.

A member of the council of the Manchester Cremation Society has expressed his willingness to visit, at his own expense, the whole of the more important crematoriums on the Continent and to report to the council as to the best form of furnaces now in use, and generally as to the details connected with first-class crematoriums. The council have gladly accepted the services of their co-member, and as the gentleman referred to is a civil engineer, his report should be both interesting and useful. The private appeal for shares in the proposed company is said to be yielding very satisfactory results.

DOM PEDRO AS A DEAD SHOT.

Dom Pedro is, or was at one time, an ardent sportsman. He is said to have introduced horse-racing into Brazil, and in his younger days to have been an enthusiastic follower of the hounds. He is also a dead shot—as many who remember his pigeon-shooting at Monte Carlo can tell—and plays a good game at lawn tennis.

BISHOP OF OXFORD ON CHURCH HISTORY.

The Bishop of Oxford, in a speech on the study of Church history delivered before a diocesan society yesterday, said the value of the knowledge acquired by such study lay in enabling those who pursued it to understand practical questions that came before them, and in helping them to judge and to act upon their judgment. Ignorance was a worse evil than indecision, and if there was anything worse than party spirit it was contented and supercilious apathy.

MADAME ARABELLA GODDARD.

The petition for a pension from the Civil List to Madame Arabella Goddard, the celebrated pianist, presented a week or two ago, has just been answered by a refusal. Mr. W. H. Smith at the same time declared his willingness to contribute £200 from the Bounty Fund towards the testimonial to Madame Goddard which is now being raised. The Government donation will be made payable to Messrs. Chappell, treasurers to the testimonial fund. At the concert which is being organized mainly through the exertions of the distinguished Polish pianist, Mdlle. Janotha, now fixed to take place at the St. James's Hall, March 11, one of the most interesting features will be Bach's Triple Concerto performed by Mdlle. Janotha, Herr Joachim, and Signor Piatti.

SHALL PENNY-IN-THE-SLOT MACHINES BE TAXED?

The taxing of the automatic machines in the streets and railway stations is the latest suggestion for a means of raising revenue. The County Council has been looking in every direction for some escape from the heavy deficit with which it has been threatened since the coal dues were taken away. The idea is not a bad one, but it is a question whether the automatic machine deserves all the opprobrium with which it is assailed. No doubt it is true that the machine does business on its own account, and pays no rates, whereas the tradesman with whom it enters into competition is heavily rated; but it is also true that it exists principally for the lazy and procrastinating individual. It is very handy in a railway station, where no shops are to be found, and serves the customer with a celerity and despatch not often to be met with across the counter. Probably the tax would not realise very much, but in these days of heavy rates and heavier complaints every little is of help.

INDIVIDUALISM AND SOCIALISM.

At the National Liberal Club last night a lecture was delivered by Mr. J. H. Levy on "The Outcome of individualism." Socialism, he said, must not be treated as a mad dog, and be dealt with violently, for it had "hunger" as a father. John Stuart Mill had by his doctrines and teachings advanced Socialism to an alarming extent, and one of his greatest mistakes had been to treat the law of distribution as partly a human institution. From an economical point of view the ethics of distribution remain unchanged, as the law of production is unchanged, whatever the class of gun used to propel the bullet. Many would condemn labour eruptions with a little golden entrment, while others would claim that both the policeman and the burglar assisted in the distribution of wealth; yet the duty of the State was to protect property as well as liberty, the two being inseparable. The latest Socialist outcome tended to the treatment of business ability and genius as a monopoly, an unearned increment because inherited. How could these ideal chickens of genius be reckoned before being hatched? The Socialists would find individualism strong in a possible Millais, Dickens, or Tennyson. By individual effort, rather than by a common dead level wage, would the nation be benefitted, and the despotism of many over a few would not be a whit more justifiable than the despotism of a few over the many.

TO CROSS THE ATLANTIC IN FOUR DAYS AND A HALF.

The Americans, who are not at all satisfied that the greyhounds of the Atlantic should all be built on this side, mean at no distant date to produce a craft which will leave all existing vessels in the rear in the matter of speed. So they say, at least (writes the London correspondent of the *Scotsman*). The drawings of a new steamer have been prepared, designed to make the passage from New York to Liverpool in four and a half days. It is proposed to make the steamer 434 feet long, with 24,880 tons displacement, fashioned somewhat after the style of a French torpedo boat. The inventor says a speed of 35 knots an hour could be obtained, but he modestly gives only an average of 28 knots on the Atlantic voyage to make allowances for adverse winds and sea.

Sir Charles Brodie Locock, Bart., died at his residence in Gloucester-square, on Thursday. He was son of Sir Charles Locock, Bart., who was physician to the Queen, and was born in 1827.

READERS LEAVING HOME TEMPORARILY can have the PALL MALL GAZETTE forwarded at the following rates:—Two weeks, 1*s.* 6*d.*; four weeks, 3*s.* SATURDAY'S SPECIAL EDITION posted in time for delivery in the COUNTRY on SUNDAY MORNING, forwarded for 6*s.* 6*d.* per annum. Address, The Publisher, *Pall Mall Gazette* Office, Northumberland-street, Strand, W.C.

NOW READY. CROWN 4to. PRICE SIXPENCE; POST FREE, SEVENPENCE-HALFPENNY.

In Coloured Wrapper, with Design by Mr. HARRY FURNISS.

HALF-HOLIDAYS
AT
THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

With Forty-two Choice Reproductions.

An Illustrated *Pall Mall Gazette* "Extra" has just been published under the above title, which, it is believed, will mark somewhat of an era in the history, so far as the general public is concerned, of one of the most popular of our National Institutions.

The number of visitors to the National Gallery is now very large, and is continually increasing, averaging ONE MILLION persons per year. Hitherto, however, there has been no cheap Popular Guide-book available, although the need for one has long been felt. It is this need which the present publication is designed to meet.

"Half-Holidays at the National Gallery" contains a Complete Catalogue of all the Pictures, Biographical Records of all the Principal Artists, and Descriptive Notes on all the most important pictures. It is thorough in its scope, while the cheapness of its price renders it a worthy companion to the *Pall Mall* "Pictures of the Year."

"Half-Holidays at the National Gallery" is copiously illustrated with choice reproductions of all the most Popular Pictures in the National Collection.

"PALL MALL GAZETTE" OFFICE, 2, NORTHUMBERLAND STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

THE PROPOSED POLYTECHNIC FOR NORTH-WEST LONDON.

A SPEECH BY LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

The member for Paddington, Lord Randolph Churchill, presided last night at a large but by no means crowded meeting in St. James's Hall, to inaugurate a Polytechnic for the North-West of London; and, although evidently suffering from a most severe cold, he spoke for upwards of an hour, for the purpose of gaining from the London public the necessary sum of £100,000, which he said could easily be raised by twenty of his neighbours without their being sixpence the poorer. The money he thought very small indeed when compared with the importance of the project, which persons of all shades of political opinion recognised as of the greatest necessity. Commensurate with its size London was sadly and miserably deficient in institutions for the spread of technical education. The industries of the Continent had of late years been largely fostered by secondary schools, and the result had been a corresponding increase in the trade of those countries; but it was always to be remembered that our neighbours were unduly hampered with the exaction of military service, which took from them about 7,500 hours out of the best part of their lives. This was England's great advantage over foreign competitors, and her position in commerce was as high above that of other countries as the Eiffel Tower was above other structures. London in this matter had a responsibility far and away greater than that of any other town, for it was continually the receptacle of young people from the country, and it had also very little ground suitable for outdoor recreation, while there were hardly any halls which could be used for gymnastics. The polytechnics of the present day were too small for the number who looked towards them, and they were overcrowded in a manner which absolutely compelled charitable people to proceed with the erection of new ones. It had been said two or three years before that all were Radicals nowadays; he thought it would be more correct to say that all were philanthropists. The scheme received no help from the Charity Commissioners because it was intended for the middle classes as well as for the poor, and he had therefore the less hesitation in appealing for assistance. The meeting was sadly shorn of its speakers by the prevailing epidemic; but among those present were the Duchess of Marlborough and Lady Randolph Churchill. It was proposed by the few who were not absentees that the recreation ground in Carlton-road should be tie site: that committees executive and general be formed; and that Lord Randolph Churchill be appointed chairman.

REMINISCENCES OF MRS. BROWNING'S EARLY DAYS.

A correspondent writes to the *Standard*:—"There is now living in Worcester an old lady, between seventy and eighty, named Manton, who was maid to Miss Elizabeth Barrett during the first years of her residence in London (1835-38), and her sister, just dead, was Miss Barrett's maid during the preceding thirteen years, when she resided at Hope End, Herefordshire, and at Sidmouth. Mrs. Manton was at Hope End, and visited her sister there frequently. She states that Mr. Barrett was regarded by his neighbours as a peculiar man. He started Nonconformist services in the village, and paid a minister to preach there, and when he became involved in difficulties through litigation with a cousin, he sold Hope End rather than cut down the timber on the estate. Miss Barrett was much attached to Hope End, and gave Mrs. Manton the manuscript of the poem describing her childhood there. At Gloucester-place, Portman-square, and in Wimpole-street Miss Barrett led a retired, studious life. She was always down to family prayers at eight o'clock in the morning, and after breakfast would pass hours sitting on the carpet in the dining-room, reading, writing, teaching her younger brothers and sisters Latin and Greek, and fondling a pair of doves which were her pets. She did not include herself much for the purposes of study, and during the period when Mrs. Manton was with her submitted most of what she wrote to her eldest brother. In the drawing-room, in the evening, while her sisters did needlework, she would read or write. She had a study of her own, however, lined with books, to which she would sometimes retire, and Mrs. Man on noticed that the Greek Testament was always close at hand. She attended with her maid an Independent Chapel, at which the preacher was Mr. Stratten. She was very devout, kind to those about her, and very charitable, often giving away a great part of her income. Mrs. Manton identified some of the Hope End localities which are introduced in Mrs. Browning's poems, and fixes the date of her recollections by reference to a book which Miss Barrett gave her when they parted. It is 'The Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul,' and on the fly-leaf is inscribed, in Mrs. Browning's hand, 'Eliza Mason' (Mrs. Manton's maiden name), 'from her sincere friend, E. B. Barrett, London, August 27, 1838.'"

Yesterday afternoon a stone slab was placed in position over Browning's grave in Westminster Abbey. The stone bears simply the words "Robert Browning, 1889."

TO-DAYS NEW BOOKS.

(Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review should such seem to be necessary.)

ALLAN, JAMES MCGRIGOR. "Woman Suffrage Wrong in Principle and Practice." (Remington and Co.)
[An essay in which woman suffrage is considered (1) in theory as a principle, and (2) in practice and detail. Cloth, Pp. viii. 351.]

ANON. "A Working Handbook of the Analysis of Sentences." (Blackwood and Sons.)
[With notes on parsing, paraphrasing figures of speech and prosody for senior classes in secondary schools and for pupil teachers. Cloth. Pp. vi., 184.]

BOOLE, MARY. "Logic Taught by Love." (To be had of Francis Edwards, High-street, Marylebone, W.)
[Boards. Pp. iv. 176. Price 5s. net.]

BENSON, Archbishop. "Christ and His Times." (Macmillan.)
[Addressed to the Diocese of Canterbury in his Second Visitation. Cloth. Pp. 240.]

BRIDGES, JOHN A. "Idylls of a Lost Village." (Macmillan and Co.)
[Scenes of rural life in a suburban village. Cloth. Pp. 258.]

BURNETT, FRANCES HODGSON. "Little Saint Elizabeth, and other Stories." (Frederick Warne and Co.)
[Cloth. Pp. 160. Illustrations.]

CANDLER, C. "The Prevention of Measles." (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.)
[Cloth. Pp. 382.]

"CATALOGUE OF THE GUILDHALL LIBRARY OF THE CITY OF LONDON." (London: 1889.)
[Brought up to June, 1889. Cloth. Pp. 1,137.]

CREMATION SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.—Full information can be obtained.—8, NEW CAVENDISH-STREET, PORTLAND-PLACE, W.

SCHWEITZER'S
COCOATINA
THE BEST AND PUREST
COCOA
AND CHEAPEST
NERVELLA

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.
Gold Medal Paris Exhibition, 1878.
"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD, and MELLOW
DELICIOUS and VERY WHOLESOME.
The Prize Medal Dublin Exhibition, 1865.
20, GREAT TITCHFIELD-STREET, LONDON, W.

PEPPER'S TARAXACUM AND PODOPHYLLIN
The Safest Antibilious Medicine!
A Fluid Liver Medicine, without Mercury, for Indigestion, Headache, Dyspepsia,
Bottles 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold everywhere

Sulpholine Lotion
FOR CLEARING THE SKIN.
In a few days Spots, Blotches, entirely fade away. Blemishes, Beautifully Sagnant. Perfectly harmless. It renders the skin clear, smooth, supple, and healthy.
Bottles 2s. 9d. Sold everywhere.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
Messrs. LATTIMER, CRICK, and CO. beg to state that they have OPENED PREMISES at 87, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, for the SALE of the new
GOODYEAR WELTED BOOTS and SHOES.

GRAND SALE of 9,000 DOZENS of CLARET, CHATEAU LAGRANGE, 1885.
MESSRS. SOUTHARD and CO., 12, 8r. DUNSTAN'S HILL, City, have received instructions from Mr. Cleay, proprietor of the well-known Chateau Lagrange, St. Julien, Medoc, to SELL, without reserve, by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, on WEDNESDAY, February 26, at one o'clock, the entire produce of the estate of Chateau Lagrange of the vintage 1885. The whole of the wines, which have been bottled at the Chateau, and which bear the Chateau capsules and labels, and brand on the casks, have been forwarded to London for the purposes of this sale, and will be sold in bond.
All particulars, catalogues, and samples, may be had of the Auctioneers.

LIQUEUR OF THE
Gde. CHARTREUSE
This delicious Liqueur, which has lately come so much into public favour on account of its wonderful properties of aiding Digestion and preventing Dyspepsia, can now be had of all the principal Wine and Spirit Merchants throughout the Kingdom, and at a considerably less price than formerly.—Sole Consignee: W. DOYLE, 59, CRUTCHED-FRIARS, London, E.C.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.
NEGRETTI AND ZAMBRA'S OPERA, RACE, and FIELD GLASSES, BAROMETERS, MICROSCOPES, DISSOLVING VIEWS, &c., of every description.
Illustrated Lists free by post.
HOLBORN VIADUCT, E.C.
Branches—39, CORNHILL, & 122, REGENT-STREET.
Telephone No. 6,893;
Telegraphic Address "Negretti, London."

LOOK OUT FOR THE NEW STYLE WATCH!!!
THE APPOINTMENT REMINDER
entirely supersedes ordinary watches. All whose time is valuable should carry KENDAL and DENT'S Reminder. "Reminder Watch," says *The Daily Chronicle* says:—"It is exceedingly simple in idea, but offers opportunities for many and varied uses. . . . A great demand is anticipated." Descriptive circular sent on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope. KENDAL and DENT, Watchmakers to the Admiralty, 10, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON. (Gold Medal Paris Exhibition.)

ARMY and NAVY
HOUSE FURNISHING COMPANY
HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM
Co-operative Prices, Monthly or Quarterly Payments.
PROSPECTUS—20, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.

A NOVELTY in ART WORK.—A unique exhibition of a novel and beautiful application of the pure fibre of FLAX (linen), dyed in fast washing colours, all fashionable shades, to purposes of artistic decoration of all kinds, domestic, ecclesiastical, decorative, and household linen, needlework, &c. An excellent substitute for silk. Admission on presentation of address card. Samples and materials may be obtained in the rooms.—HARRIS, 83, NEW BOND-STREET. All communications to be made direct to the owner, Derwent Mills, Cockermouth.

Legion of Honour, 1878. Royal Portuguese Knighthood, 1885. Gold Medals at principal Exhibitions
JOHN BRINSMEAD AND SONS'
Patent Sostenente PIANOS are for sale, hire, and on the three years' system. "The perfection of touch, tone, and durability."—18, 20, 22, Wigmore-street, London, W. Lists free.

NATH. With brass-plated actions, iron-plated backs. Warranted for 20 years
Price 18 guineas,
THREE YEARS' SYSTEM
14s. per month.
BERRY'S Carriage and tuning free. No deposit or guarantee required. Upright Iron grands from 20 guineas.
PIANOS Organs from 6s. per month.
Send for illustrated price lists, with testimonials, 150, Clyroad, London, E.C.

BORD'S 25 per cent discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' hire system. Illustrated Lists free, of CHAS. STILES and CO., 62, Basinghall-row, Holborn, London, W.C. Pianos exchanged.
PIANOS

"BELL" AMERICAN ORGANS as supplied to Royalty and the elite of Europe. Every instrument fitted with our patent Mouse Proof Pedals, and guaranteed for six years. Catalogues sent free on application, and inspection invited.—W. BELL and CO., 88, Holborn-viaduct, London, E.C.

DUTCH BULBS,
THE PICK OF HOLLAND
VAN VELSEN BROTHERS
BULB GROWERS,
5, Wagenweg, HAARLEM, HOLLAND.
Our "Champion" Collection for Spring Gardening containing 1,800 extra selected Bulbs, viz:—
10 Hyacinths, finest named. 25 Large Double Anemones.
50 Tulips, Single Early. 50 Grape Hyacinths.
25 " Single Late. 50 Single Snowdrops.
25 " Double Early. 50 Scilla Sibirica.
100 Spanish Irises. 25 Gladioli.
25 English Irises. 50 Narcissi Poeticus, or "Pheasant's Eye."
400 Crocus in four distinct colours. 25 Polyanthus Narcissi, finest mixed colours.
100 Double Ranunculus. 50 Winter Aconites.
50 Single Anemones. Will be sent immediately after receipt of cheque or P.O.O. value £1. Half of the above quantity for 12s.
For other collections, &c., please ask for our complete Catalogue, which will be forwarded free on application.

WREATHS AND CROSSES
Of PURE WHITE NATURAL FLOWERS, artistically arranged, and carefully packed to travel any distance, small size 7s. 6d.; medium 10s. 6d. and 15s. Magnificent wreaths 21s. and 42s.—SMAIL and CO., Florists, 35, LIME-STREET; and at 89, QUEEN-STREET, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA.—ORIENT LINE.
FORTNIGHTLY MAIL SERVICE.
The following Steamships belonging to the ORIENT AND PACIFIC COMPANIES leave LONDON as under, PLYMOUTH one day later, NAPLES nine days later, for ALBANY, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY with her Majesty's Mails, calling at COLOMBO, and taking passengers for all Ports in AUSTRALASIA:—

	Tons	Rig.	
ORMUZ	6,651	8,000	Jan. 18
*IBERIA	6,661	4,200	Jan. 31
AUSTRAL	5,821	7,000	Feb. 14
CUZCO	3,876	4,400	Feb. 28
ORIENT	5,366	5,000	March 14
LUSITANIA	5,867	4,000	March 28

*Calling at Algiers.
Leading Berth, Tilbury Docks.
Fares from £21 15s. to £40. Return Tickets at Reduced Rates. For further particulars apply to the Managers, F. Green and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, and Anderson, Anderson, and Co., 5, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C. For freight or passage apply to the latter firm, or to the Head Agents, Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

THE ABERDEEN LINE.
LONDON to AUSTRALIA, viâ Cape of Good Hope, in forty-two days.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.
DAMASCUS —. Douglas.	3,709	Jan. 21
ABERDEEN —. Taylor.	3,616	Feb. 18
AUSTRALASIAN Simpson.	3,630	April —

The above favourite full-powered steamers will sail from the Royal Albert Docks for Melbourne and Sydney, taking passengers for all Australian and New Zealand ports. The accommodation for first and third-class passengers is very superior, and an experienced surgeon will accompany each vessel. Fares—Saloon, from 40 guineas, third class, from 14 guineas.—For particulars apply to ANDERSON and CO., 25, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

CUNARD LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.—LIVERPOOL to NEW YORK direct EVERY SATURDAY, and BOSTON EVERY THURSDAY. Fares, 12, 16, 18, and 21 guineas, and £26; return tickets £8, £10, and £12 guineas, and £36. Intermediate passage £6 6s. Steerage at low rates. Parcels will be received at the City Office three days before date of sailing.—Apply to the Cunard Steamship Company (Limited), in Liverpool, 8, Water-street; or in London, 9, St. Helen's-place, E.C., and 29, Pall-mall, S.W.

COOK'S TOURS to ALGERIA and SPAIN (Carnival at Seville and Madrid).—Select, personally conducted Parties leaving London 21 and 28 inclusive fare £10 and £56. Visiting Paris, Barcelona, Valencia, Granada, Cadiz, Seville, Madrid, San Sebastian, Biarritz, Bordeaux, &c. Programme for stamp.—THOS. COOK and SON, Ludgate-circus; 98, Grace-church-street; 35, Piccadilly; 82, Oxford-street; 445, West Strand, &c.

A Wonderful Medicine.
BEECHAM'S PILLS
ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness and Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes. For females of all ages they are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system.
For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic and a few doses will work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine. They strengthen the muscular system, restore to the long lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action with the rosebud of health the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society; and one of the best guarantors to the Nervous and Debilitated is BEECHAM'S PILLS. Sold by *Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the World.*
Prepared only, and Sold Wholesale, by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Sure relief.—Rheumatism, neuralgia, gouty pangs, and flying pains, very distressing in a delicate system, may be readily removed by rubbing this Ointment upon the affected part after it has been fomented with warm water. The Pills taken occasionally in the doses prescribed keep the digestion in order, excite a free flow of healthy bile, and regulate the impoverished blood.

ELECTRIC, ELECTRO-VAPOUR Medical Baths.—23, NOTTINGHAM-PLACE, W. With or without Massage.

NOTICE.—Have you a Cough? OWBRIDGE'S LUNG TONIC will CURE it. Have you a Cold? A dose at bedtime will remove it.
"I consider your Lung Tonic one of the best patent medicines in existence. I have used it for some years, and never knew it fail. I therefore recommend it with confidence to all who suffer from cold or affections of the chest."—AARON THOMPSON, Heslin.
Prepared by W. T. OWBRIDGE, Hull. Sold in bottles, by all Chemists, &c., at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

KEATING'S LOZENGES.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Sold in Tins, 13½d. each.

SAUNDERS'S GUARDS HAIR DYE is the cheapest and best, has no smell, is perfectly harmless, and changes red or grey hair to the most natural brown or black. A few trials prove its superiority. 2s. 6d. or 5s. 6d.; free by 6 stamps extra.—J. TOUZEAU SAUNDERS, 325, Oxford-street.

MESSRS. JAMES and LYNCH, 5, Lexham-gardens, London, W., PREPARE for the UNIVERSITIES and all CIVIL SERVICE and ARMY EXAMINATIONS.
RECENT SUCCESSES, which include only pupils who were reading in the establishment up to the date of the examination in question:—
INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE, June, 1889.

Place.	Name.	Marks.
6th	A. W. W. Last	1,481
8th	C. A. Pal	1,868
9th	A. H. Gwyer	1,849
20th	E. H. Cuming	1,760
31st	W. N. Delevingne	1,589
45th	C. Ross	1,431

In 96 Mr. Cassels came Second, and in 87 Mr. Porter was First in this Examination.
SANDHURST, DECEMBER, 1889.
CAVALRY.

3rd	M. Thurnam	7,071
11th	H. R. W. Mills	6,676

INFANTRY.

6th	L. F. Sears	9,745
10th	W. J. W. Brackenbury	8,335
11th	H. Barker	8,256
19th	J. G. Mignon	8,774
20th	C. G. Hely-Hutchinson	7,923
52nd	S. G. French	7,831
88th	W. M. C. Crowe	7,527
97th	F. C. Bell	7,524
103rd	E. F. Despard	7,238
104th	W. H. W. Steward	7,190
115th	H. F. Wethered	7,806
117th	A. N. Hoskins	7,098
128th	F. M. Gillespie	7,045

WEST INDIAN CADETSHIPS.
2nd | W. D. M. Thomson | 7,533
UNIVERSITY CADETSHIPS.
8th | H. W. Cobb | 6,437
In July last 15 were successful.
WOOLWICH.

7th	C. H. Livesay	8,153
14th	O. E. Osborn	8,508
55th	R. F. Currie	6,980
86th	C. J. H. Swann	6,569

Two others qualified, and in July, 1888, 21 were successful.
MILITIA MILITARY COMPETITIVE.—Of the 40 successful candidates in September, 28, 25, and 22 in March last 19, passed from Messrs. James and Lynch.
Since the examination was instituted, 294 officers have been successful, and 15 times the first place has been secured by pupils of Messrs. James and Lynch.
UNIVERSITIES.—Scholarships were taken last year at Clare College, Cambridge; Christ's College, Cambridge; Queen's College, Oxford; and six pupils (all sent up) were passed for responsions at Oxford or College Examinations at Cambridge.
EASTERN CADETSHIPS.—At the recent examination Mr. Gibbs, the only pupil, passed in 1st in Persian, 1st in Arabic, 1st in Italian and German, and third in French.
ARMY PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.—Since January, 1885, 232 gentlemen have passed at this examination, all sent up.
MILITIA LITERARY EXAMINATION.—Twenty-three gentlemen passed this at Midsummer, 1889, including those who obtained 1st, 6th, 9th, 20th, &c. Work now going on.

LONDON DIOCESAN COUNCIL for the WELFARE of YOUNG MEN.—A SPECIAL SERMON TO YOUNG MEN will be preached NEXT SUNDAY, at 3 P.M., at ST. SAVIOUR'S, WESTMINSTER-BRIDGE, W., by permission of the Hon. and Rev. Canon Lyttelton, by the Rev. E. A. STUART, M.A., Vicar of St. James's, Holloway.
All young men cordially invited.
Hon. Sec., Rev. MACDONALD, Secretary.

QUEENWOOD COLLEGE, HAMPSHIRE.

INEXPENSIVE SOUND EDUCATION at SCHORNE COLLEGE, WINSLOW.—On our Army and Navy boys, Clergy sons, Medical, &c., have been educated to enter the Classical or Modern side, and the School has a good record. Age 9 a Year, cost free. Brothers and Orphans.—Address Rev. Dr. JAMES.

JAMES ALLEN'S GIRLS' SCHOOL, DULWICH.—NEXT ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, TUESDAY, January 28th, at 10 o'clock.—Forms of application may be obtained by writing to the Headmistress.

The New Year's Number of
MURRAY'S MAGAZINE,
CONTENTS.
DARCIA; A New Novel. By W. E. Norris. Chap. I.—IV.
AUTHOR AND PUBLISHERS. By Samuel Smiles, LL.D. Part I.
TURTS AND FORTS. By Admiral Colomb and Captain Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E.
PRESENT AND PAST. By F. T. Barnum.
MADAME SCHUMANN. By NATALIA JANOTHA.
MISS BLAKE OF MONKSHALTON. By A New Writer. Chap. I.—IV.
THE POPULAR Papers.
JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

A DEMOCRATIC HISTORY.
THE PEOPLE'S HISTORY of the ENGLISH ARISTOCRACY. By GEORGE STANDRING. 175 pages, imp cloth, post free, 2s. 6d.
THE LIFE and WRITINGS of T. R. MALTHUS. By JAMES BONAR, M.A. 8vo, boards, with portrait of Malthus, post free, 1s.
THE POPULATION QUESTION. By C. J. C. DRYSDALE, M.D. A complete statement of the Malthusian position. Post free, 1s.
London: G. STANDRING, 7, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.
A 10 Next Book Labels, gummed & d., post free.

RUPTURE: Its Radical Cure. An Interesting Publication
By Dr. J. A. SHERMAN,
Civil wing authentic information how sufferers may be relieved and restored to soundness without the pain or re from trusses used for its prevention.
London: GUEBIN, SMITH, and Co., 13, High Holborn.

THE MATRIMONIAL HERALD and FASHIONABLE MARRIAGE GAZETTE (the largest and only recognised Medium for High-class INTRODUCTIONS. The large and most successful matrimonial agency in the world. Price 6d.; in original wrapper, 8½d.—Address, Edition 22, 63, Lamb's Conduit-street, London, W.C.

CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S

PREPARED SOUPS,

MOCK TURTLE, OX TAIL, HARE, GRAVY, &c.,

Are Sold by Grocers in Pint and Quart Tins,

Bearing CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S *Names in full on the Labels.*

The LIST will be OPENED on MONDAY, the 13th instant, and CLOSE for both Town and Country on or before TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 52 Vic., Ch. 179, confirming a Provisional Order granted under the Electric Lighting Acts, 1882 and 1888, by the Board of Trade, and called "The Notting-hill Electric Lighting Order," to supply electricity within a district including HOLLAND PARK, CAMPDEN-HILL, KENSINGTON PARK, MELBURY-ROAD, ADDISON-ROAD, &c., &c.

THE NOTTING-HILL ELECTRIC LIGHTING COMPANY (Limited).

Registered with Limited Liability under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1886.

Capital £400,000, in 40,000 Shares of £10 each (9,650 Ordinary Shares and 350 Founders' Shares).

9,316 ORDINARY SHARES (which, with 134 already subscribed for to provide funds towards meeting the preliminary expenses, make up the total number of Ordinary Shares) are now offered for public subscription, payable as follows:—

£0 10 0 per Share on Application.
0 10 0 per Share on Allotment.
1 0 0 per Share One Month after Allotment.
8 0 0 the Balance, in Calls of not more than £2 per Share at intervals of not less than Two Months. One Month's notice will be given of any call.

£10 0 0

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM CROOKES, F.R.S., Vice-President of the Chemical Society, and of the Institute of Electrical Engineers, 7, Kensington Park Gardens, W. (Chairman).

Arthur Hills Franklin, 29, Pembridge-gardens (of the firm of A. Keyser and Co., 21, Cannhill, London, E.C.).

Alexander Howden, 72, Holland Park, W. (of the firm of Alexander Howden and Co., 13 & 6, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.).

James Thomas Jarvis, C.E., F.R.G.S., 30, Ludbroke-square, London, W.

Francis Rudford, 23, Pembridge-gardens, and Holland Park, London, W.

Sidney Waters, F.R.A.S., 24, Ladbroke-square, London, W.

BANKERS.

Williams, Deacon, and Co., 20, Birchin-lane, London, E.C.

The Branches of the Alliance Bank (Limited), at No. 74, High-street, Notting-hill, and 1 No. 85, High-street, Kensington, London, W.

BROKERS.—Hollebone Brothers and Trench, 15, Birchin-lane, London, E.C.

SOLICITOR.—Frederick Somer, 4, Copthall-chambers, London, E.C.

AUDITORS.—Delaine, Deven, Griffiths, and Co., 4, Lothbury, London, E.C.

ENGINEERS.

R. E. Crompton (Messrs. Crompton and Co., Limited), 4, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C. (Consulting Engineer).

J. E. Spagnoletti and Crookes, Goldhawk Works, Goldhawk-road, London, W.

WORKS AND LOCAL OFFICE.

Victoria-gardens, High-street, Notting-hill, W.; 7, and 105, Pembridge-street, Notting-hill, W.

SECRETARY AND REGISTERED OFFICES.—W. H. Fox, F.C.A., 9, Austin-friars, London, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This Company was formed in February, 1889, for the purpose of generating, storing, and supplying electricity for lighting and motive purposes, and has recently obtained a Board of Trade Order and Special Act of Parliament authorising it to supply electricity for all public and private purposes over about a square mile in the central portion of the parish of St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, the exact area of which is shown on the plan accompanying the Prospectus, and includes Kensington Park, Holland-park, Campden-hill, Melbury-road, Addison-road, Phillimore-gardens, Argyll-road, Pembridge-square, Ladbroke-square, Linden-gardens, Clarendon-gardens, &c., &c.

The powers obtained by this Company, which are in only powers granted within the limits of its own on the Map, are granted for a duration of forty-two years (at the expiration of which period the local authority may acquire by purchase the undertaking of the Company), with power to the Company to retire from the undertaking under certain conditions.

It will be observed that the Company has secured one of the best districts in the Metropolis, comprising as it does a compact group of highly-rented houses inhabited by a wealthy population, and in which there is every reason for supposing that the electric light will be in great demand. The rateable value within the company's area of supply is £375,320 per annum.

A convenient site for a Central Station has been providentially secured at Victoria-gardens, Notting-hill, which is within the area of supply; and, consequently, a great saving of expense will be effected in the laying of mains, &c. It is intended, in accordance with the powers granted to the Company by the Act, to supply the light entirely by underground mains, and thus avoid the many dangers, and consequent expense, incident to overhead wires. It is also intended to have the electric current supplied at one constant pressure, night and day, and the tension will be so low that no danger will be experienced if by carelessness the wires are touched.

The following estimate of the probable profits of the Company has been prepared by the Company's Engineers:—

"The Directors,

21st October, 1889.

"Notting Hill Electric Lighting Company (Limited), 8, Austin Friars.

"Gentlemen,—We beg to report as follows as to the cost of erecting the necessary plant for supplying sufficient current over an area in which 50,000 lights have been fixed, and the revenue arising from same:—

"The plant could be erected for a sum of £67,000, and assuming the revenue per lamp to be the same as that actually paid in a neighbouring district, the profit would be about £13,000 per annum after paying all expenses of management.

"We are, Gentlemen, your obedient Servants,

J. E. SPAGNOLETTI and CROOKES.

R. E. CROMPTON."

Full Prospectuses can be obtained from the Bankers, Brokers, and Solicitors, and at the Company's Offices. Applicants for shares residing within the area of supply will be invited to be supplied by the Company with current for lighting purposes will receive favourable consideration in order as much as possible to make the Company a co-operative concern.

London, January 9, 1890.

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND (Incorporated by Act of General Assembly, the 24th of July, 1861).

Bankers to the New Zealand Government.

Paid-up Capital	£1,195,000
Uncalled Capital	£75,000
Reserve Liability	£100,000
Total Capital and Reserve Liability	£2,709,000

LONDON BOARD.

J. A. Ewen Esq., (of Sargood, Son, & Ewen)
Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., M.P.
Sir Penrose G. Julyan, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Right Hon. A. J. Mundella, M.P.
Right Hon. Sir Hercules Robinson, G.C.M.G.
Hon. Sidney Carr Glyn.

Head Office, Auckland.

This Bank grants drafts on all its branches and agencies, and transacts every description of banking business connected with New Zealand, Australia and Fiji, on the most favourable terms.

The London Office receives Fixed Deposits of £50 and upwards, rates and particulars of which can be ascertained on application.

J. M. STEWART, Manager,

No. 7, Queen Victoria-street, Mansion House, E.C.

WESTMINSTER FIRE OFFICE, 27, KING-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN. Founded A.D. 1717. Losses promptly paid. Insurances arranged by Telephone No. 5,994. CHARLES ROGER BROWNE, Secretary.

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE, 19, LOMBARD STREET, E.C., AND 57, CHARING CROSS, S.W.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY, Established 1836. LONDON: 1, Moorgate-street, E.C. ABERDEEN: 1, Union-terrace.
INCOME AND FUNDS (1888).
Fire Premiums £640,000 | Life Premiums £203,000
Interest £119,000
Accumulated Funds £3,351,000

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Established 1803. 1, Old Broad-street, E.C.; 22, Pall-mall, S.W. Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000; paid up, £300,000; total invested funds, over £1,600,000. E. COZENS SMITH, Gen. Manager.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE "TIMES"—PARNELL COMMISSION.

MICHAEL DAVITT'S SPEECH

In Defence of the

LAND LEAGUE.

Crown 8vo, 5s.

KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRÜBNER, and CO. (Limited).

INFLUENZA.

How to Cure It,

AND

How to Prevent It.

CONSULTATIONS WITH

SIR OSCAR CLAYTON,
SIR MORELL MACKENZIE, M.D., and
DR. ROBSON ROOSE,

are contained in the PALL MALL BUDGET *of this week (January 9). May be obtained of all Newsagents and at all Railway Bookstalls.*

Price FOURPENCE. Post free, FOURPENCE HALFPENNY.

OFFICES: 2, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

The PREVENTIVE or CURE of the INFLUENZA.
GUARANTEED PURE ENGLISH

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

FOUR PREVENTIVE (TONIC) DOSES for ONE PENNY.
ONE CURATIVE (FEVER) DOSE for ONE PENNY.
Four Pennyworths post free in a Metal Box.
RIVERS, HICKS, & SMITH, 5, Savage-gardens, Trinity-square, E.C.

ART GALLERIES.

SPORTS AND ARTS EXHIBITION, GROSVENOR GALLERY, New Bond-street, W. WILL OPEN to the Public on JANUARY 18. Patrons: H.R.H. the Prince of WALES, H.R.H. Prince ALBERT VICTOR, H.R.H. The Duke of EDINBURGH, H.R.H. Prince GEORGE of WALES. Chairman: H.R.H. The Duke of EDINBURGH. Vice-Chairman: ARCHIBALD STUART-WORTLEY, Esq. Manager: F. G. FRANCE, Esq.

TUDOR EXHIBITION.—Patron, H.M. the QUEEN: Vice-Patron, H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES. NOW OPEN.
NEW GALLERY, REGENT-STREET. 10 to 5. Admission 1s. Hon. HAROLD DILLON, Secretary.

HOTEL LIST.

BOURNEMOUTH.—THE HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, of world-wide reputation for comfort. Full south. Magnificent Sea Views. Table d'hote. Electric Light.—JOHN KILNER, Proprietor.

GRAND CANARY HOTEL SANTA CATALINA.—The finest winter climate in the world.—This charming hotel faces the sea, and is surrounded by its own beautifully laid-out grounds. The hotel is replete with every modern improvement, and the sanitary arrangements leave nothing to be desired. Information may be obtained and plans seen at the offices of the CANARY ISLANDS CO., 1, LAURENCE POUNTNEY-HILL, LONDON, E.C.

RESTELL'S IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE of valuable PARCELS of WINES and SPIRITS, in bond, on Thursday, 16th January.

MESSRS. W. and T. RESTELL (Sworn Brokers, of 29, Mark-lane) will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the LONDON COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, MINCING-LANE, on THURSDAY, the 16th January, at 1 o'clock punctually, the following valuable STOCKS of WINES and SPIRITS:—In bond:—30 pipes 30 hhds. 60 quarter-casks Port, including several parcels of vintage wines, sold to settle accounts; also shipments of Cockburn, Martinez, and Fonseca; 12 butts 5 hhds. 16 quarter-casks Sherry, shipped by Cossa and Ivison; also the Vardosa brand, &c.; 8 puns. 103 hhds. 38 quarter-casks 100 cases Brandy, Hennessy's 1875 and 1877, Otard's 1884 and 1887, The Company's 1875, Rouyer's 1887, Vine Growers' 1870, 1875, and 1878; also the brands of J. A. Nee and Co., Paul Rogier and Co., and Ch. Martinet and Co.; 9 quarter-casks 13 butts 9 hhds. Whiskey (Scotch), Long John's, Ben Nevis, 1879, 1880, and 1883, Rowmore Islay 1883, Campbeltown 1883, 1886, and 1885, Strathisla 1876, &c.; 10 hhds. Whiskey (Irish), including John Jameson's 1887 and 1885; 6 puns. Rum (Jamaica), 100 cases Claret, 50 cases Champagne, Muscatel, Malaga, &c.—Catalogues and further particulars of the Auctioneers and Wine and Spirit Valuers, 29, Mark-lane, E.C.

IMPORTANT SALE of carefully selected VINTAGE and fine LIGHT OLD PORTS, also Pale and Golden Sherries, the whole in Bond, to be Sold entirely without reserve, to cover advances Re Alexander Webber and Co.

MESSRS. W. and T. RESTELL (Sworn Brokers, of 29, Mark-lane) will include in their PUBLIC SALE, at the LONDON COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, on THURSDAY, the 16th January, as follows:—

In Bond.	Port.
9 pipes	Comprising the Vintages 1875 and
9 hhds.	1870, and fine Old Tawney Wines,
4 qr. casks ...	bearing A. Webber and Co.'s brand.
2 hhds. butts ...	Sherry.
102 butts ...	1/2, and 2s. 6d. Dock, including ship-
35 hhds.	ments of R. C. Ivison.
4 qr. casks ...	Brandy.
3 hhds.	Hennessy's and De Luze et Fils.

To close advance accounts Re Alexander Webber and Co.

Catalogues and samples on application to the Auctioneers, 29, Mark-lane, City.

Established 1852.

THE LIBERATOR BUILDING SOCIETY, 14, BURGE-ROW, CANON-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Reserve Fund £60,000
FIVE PER CENT. PAID ON SHARES (£50 each), and on deposits of £500 and upwards made at fourteen days' notice.
DEPOSITS of £5 and upwards at ONE MONTH'S NOTICE, FOUR PER CENT.
For particulars apply to the Secretary,
F. H. ROCH.

HOUSES, Furnished and Unfurnished, and all descriptions of business premises, to Let or sold in London and country; valuable selections of building land also on hand. Particulars free, of H. C. HALLIDAY, Land and Estate Agent, 46 and 60, Chancery-lane, W.C., and Hendon.

CAPTAIN JOHN CLANCY.—If this should meet the eye of Captain John Clancy, late of the 15th Hussars, and who was last heard of at Havre in 1881, he is requested to communicate with the undersigned; or should any persons know the present address of the above, they are requested to forward it to W. ALEXR. COLYER, Solicitor, New Inn Chambers, 41, Wych-street, Strand, W.C.

REFUGES for the HOMELESS FOOR, FIELD-LANE REFUGES.
FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.
300 persons maintained weekly in the Refuges and Homes.
100 free breakfasts given weekly.
600 children's dinners given weekly.
420 portions of broken food, each sufficient for a family of five persons, given weekly.
3,000 attendances at the various meetings weekly.
Contributions will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, Wilfrid A. Bevan, Esq. (Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co.), 54, Lombard-street, E.C.; by PERCIVAL PLATT, Secretary. Field-lane Institution, Vine-street, Clerkenwell-road, E.C.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

3 LINES 1/-
3 INSERTIONS 2/6
Beyond 8 Lines, 4d. per Line per Insertion.
NOTE.—Each line averages about Seven words.
These advertisements can be repeated at the same rates in the *Pall Mall Budget* and the Weekly Edition of the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

APARTMENTS to be LET.

HEALTH RESORT, BARMOUTH.—Very superior BOARD and RESIDENCE or APARTMENTS, from one guinea a week each person.—Apply Miss RAYE, 1, Belsize-mansions.

PARIS.—Pension de Famille, 7, Avenue du Trocadéro. High class, best part. Winter arrangement. References.

OFFICES to LET, in newly-erected premises.—Apply at 55 and 57, Fleet-street, E.C.

EDUCATIONAL.

ARMY FORM MASTER going abroad for a year desires Pupil. Balliol Exhibitioner. First Class in Mathematics. Prelim. or Woolwich candidate preferred.—F.H.C., Grammar School, Portsmouth.

ELOCUTION, all styles, dramatic, senatorial, clerical, reciting, reading, platform, efficiently taught by EDWIN DRAW, *Elocutionist* (monthly) office, 124, Gower-street.

SPANISH.—A reputed Madrilian teacher guarantees proficiency even to the most backward. Simple system. Moderate terms.—"Madrileño," 15, Dansville-road, Denmark Hill.

SINGING, SPEAKING, all branches.—JOSIAH RICHARDSON (voice specialist), School of Voice Cultivation, Exeter Hall, Strand. Terms from 10s. 6d.—Metal Instruction.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BALDNESS (most marvellous discovery). Your hair completely restored, no matter the cause, or age, or how long standing.—Address, URRY, 35, St. Helen's-terrace, North Kensington.

COLLECTIONS of STAMPS WANTED.—BENNETT and CO., 93, Bookseller's-row, Strand, W.C., give the best prices for collections, old postcards, Stamps of all kinds bought. Best prices given.

FOREMEN, TIMEKEEPERS, RAILWAY-MEN, POLICE SERGEANTS, CLERKS, and all men of influence among the working classes WANTED EVERYWHERE to form KENDAL and DENT'S highly successful Clubs for Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Silver Plated Goods, Cutlery, Musical Instruments, Perambulators, Over Mantles, Sewing Machines, &c., &c. Members pay 1s. per week. Splendid value. 9,000 clubs in successful co-operation. Wholesale prices. Apply to KENDAL and DENT, Watch Manufacturers, 106, Cheapside, London. Great success in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.

STAMPS! STAMPS!!—PALMER'S BAZAAR. See Brick-a-brac, 1d. Buy, sell, and exchange with Palmer, who agitated Parliament to pass an Act to stop forged stamps. Cheapest house. The best price given for collections. Opinions given on stamps gratis. 500 stamps, all different 9d. Stamps sent on approval.—[W. PALMER, 231, Strand, London. My only address.

THEOSOPHY.—A Lady residing in the Highlands would like to have other ladies for young students desirous of studying Oriental or Ancient Literature, Theosophy, &c. Special facilities.—For further particulars apply to L., care of Theosophical Publishing Co., 7, Duke-street, Adelphi.

WASHING WANTED by well-established good Laundress. Has every convenience. Thoroughly understands getting up fine linen. Constant supply of water. Large open drying ground. Good references. Terms moderate. Van in town daily.—Mrs. J. H., Cambridge Laundry, Bollo Bridge-road, Acton.

IMPROVED AND ECONOMIC COOKERY.

USE

LIEBIG "COMPANY'S" EXTRACT OF BEEF

As Stock for Beef Tea, Soups, Made Dishes, Sauces (Game, Fish, &c.), Aspic or Meat Jelly.

Keeps for any length of time, and is Cheaper and of finer flavour than any other Stock.

FORTY POUNDS OF PRIME LEAN BEEF ARE USED TO MAKE ONE POUND OF EXTRACT OF BEEF.

Cookery Books (indispensable for Ladies), sent free on application to

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY (Limited), 9, FENCHURCH AVENUE, E.C.

Printed and Published by THOMAS HUNT, at the Office, 2, Northumberland-street, Strand, in the Parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.—SATURDAY, January 11, 1890.